密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXI　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1922　　NUMBER 12

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

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THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted at the recent convention of the National Foreign Trade Council held in Philadelphia. The National Foreign Trade council is the principal American organization interested in foreign trade promotion:

> "It is of the utmost importance that our investment bankers, when negotiating foreign loans, should aways have in mind so to handle them as to further American trade, and they should, as far as practicable, provide for the expenditure of some portion of the proceeds in this country for exports. . . . Not a dollar of American capital or credit should be used for political propaganda or militaristic purposes. American dollars are now all peace dollars. If and when European countries particularly shall establish political and social order, adopt a sound fiscal and financial program, reduce enormously inflated money issues and introduce a rigid system of taxation and economy to enable them to balance their domestic budgets, then the confidence of the American investors in their securities will be restored. Given these conditions, America must be prepared to cooperate liberally in the task of world restoration."

HSU HSIH-CHANG ONCE GOT it into his head that China was unified. He issued a mandate. Immediately Chen Chiung-ming attacked the Kwangsi bandits, drove them out of Kwangtung and Sun Yat-sen established another government in the South. At the time that Hsu Hsih-chang was counselled to issue his notorious Unification Mandate, there was a possibility of peace, of unification by conference. As a matter of fact, when the Yunnan delegates arrived in Shanghai, they heard of Hsu's literary effusion on the subject of unification for the first time. The mandate was issued to avoid unification, which entailed a discussion of Hsu Hsih-chang's right to office. Since then some years have passed. Hsu is gone, but the country is still divided and divided in exactly the same way as it was in 1920. The division then was both geographical and moral. The division today is geographical and moral. New figures have arisen. Wu Pei-fu, who was then in Hunan talking big about provincial self-government is now a great man talking about centralization of authority. W. W. Yen was probably out of the country; at any rate, no one heard of him often. Chang Tso-ling was priming himself for a

match of wits with Little Hsu—both unconquered and uncertain of the future. Look at them both now! Sun Yat-sen was in Shanghai threatening the world and Tang Shao-yi was president of the American University Club.

MUCH has happened since that day. Wu Pei-fu drove the Anfu Club out of power, reduced the influence of Tuan Chih-jui and eventually drove Chang Tso-ling out of Peking. Many of the Tuchuns of that day are dead and forgotten now—brave figures in the press—now who can remember their names? Chin Yung-peng was a figure. In what foreign concession does he hold forth now? One spoke of the Old Chiaotung, New Chiaotung, Chinputang, Tsensheuhwei and other political cliques then. What are they now? But one thing is unchanged. The country is still divided; the Peking government has no authority outside of its village, the officials in Peking still take themselves seriously, the foreign legations still recognize a government without a country and Peking still issues unification mandates. In the parlance of the United States: "They are all still kidding themselves." This process will continue indefinitely until some one comes forth who is fearless with regard to facts. The outstanding facts of Chinese politics of the moment might be stated as follows:

1. Wu Pei-fu defeated Chang Tso-ling and Chen Chiung-ming defeated Sun Yat-sen. Yet both Sun and Chang are as strong if not stronger than they were before their defeats.

2. The Peking government appoints Tang Shao-yi, a Southerner, premier in the hope of convincing the world that the country is unified. This is done in spite of the fact that no province is paying taxes to the Peking government and Manchuria and most of South China is absolutely independent of it.

3. Parliament is called into session in the hope of giving constitutionality to the acts of the Peking government. Yet the constitutionality of this parliament may itself be questioned and most of the parliamentarians no longer represent the constituents who elected them years ago. A country faced with a situation such as this ought not to continue the hocus-pocus of playing with words. The thing to do is to cut the Gordian Knot. Recognize the fact that all the history of the past ten years of the republic was a mistake and begin all over. Recognize that Sun and Chang and Tuan and all the defeated ones are as important facts as Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, who are supposed to have defeated them and have a talk with them. Get together at a conference and fight out the question of spoils once and for all time. Then give the people of China a chance to select a government of their own. But the first step is a conference.

THE RETURN OF Sun Yat-sen to Shanghai opens a new phase of the internal political situation. Dr. Sun announces that he will abide by the decisions of Parliament, if that body meets freely and without restraint. He is now engaged in a series of conferences with national leaders representing every phase of Chinese politics. To promise to abide by the decisions of an unfettered Parliament, meeting in Peking, lays Dr. Sun open to agreeing to the Presidency of Li Yuan-hung, Tsao Kun, Tuan Chih-jui or anyone else. In other words, he does not attempt unification by military force any longer, but recognizes the acts of the present Administration as legitimate and hopes that there will be a continued striving on all sides for unification by constitutional processes. This is a good omen. It is now up to Peking to take the next step. The wisest step would be, as has been suggested, a national unification conference in which all who have power to keep the country in disharmony should be represented. Such a conference should be called forthwith, before further complications have set in through the machinations of the small but active men, who must realize that any reunification of China eliminates them from active participation in the affairs of their country.

BUSINESS MEN WHO are loud in their complaints at the dull business situation are not alone in their distress as is shown in the following editorial which appeared in the *China Christian Advocate* for August under the heading "Missionaries, Second Class:" "Word has reached the field from the New York Office of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions to the effect that henceforth missionaries of that Board in crossing the Pacific will travel on one of the intermediate steamers or second-class on the new Canadian Pacific boats. We understand that the Associated Mission Treasurers have recommended that similar action be taken by the other Boards that they represent. This constitutes virtually a boycott of the two American lines that are operating the splendid U. S. Shipping Board boats. It re-establishes that line of demarcation which was said at one time to have divided trans-Pacific travellers into two classes, 'poker players and missionaries,'—a division which is largely responsible for a form of ignorance which has faithfully bred contempt. It limits missionaries from China to two little old boats running to San Francisco, the Nanking and the China; to two palatial new Canadian liners plying to Vancouver; and to a fleet of inferior, slow Japanese boats tediously crossing to Seattle.

"There will be little disposition on the part of China missionaries to complain. The calamitous collapse of Centenary giving necessitates some such plan of economy. The present missionary body is so short-handed that most of them would sooner travel steerage than be required to carry the added load which depleting the staff would necessitate. Then, too, most of the boats on which we shall now travel were the pride of the fleets when we began crossing the Pacific twenty-five years ago. It will do the new generation of missionaries good to taste the joys of pioneer days.

"As Americans we regret having to shun our own boats in favor of British, Japanese and Chinese liners. Perhaps the loss of missionary trade will move the American companies to provide second-class accommodations or cut rates for first-class service to missionaries. Perhaps the American churches will have enough pride and patriotism to see that their ambassadors of the gospel and good will are not made the scapegoats of lost vision and small collections.

"The Board of Foreign Missions has acted wisely in the face of the financial calamity created for it by the Methodist Church. The field workers are much more grieved to learn that there will be no reinforcements to the staff this year and that men now on furlough are to be kept there to raise money. That is a sure way to break the morale of the faithful fighting force."

AMERICAN CITIZENS will spend G.$860,000,000 in foreign travel this year, according to a recent statement of one of the members of the U. S. Shipping Board. Of this sum approximately G.$160,000,000 will be spent for boat and

railway fares and the remainder will go for hotel service, curios and other things that travelers buy in foreign lands, according to the announcement. An officer of a well-known American company interested in promoting foreign travel recently said that more than 80 percent of the tourists who visit the Far East each year are Americans. It is unfortunate indeed that China does not appreciate the importance of cultivating the foreign tourist and especially the American tourist who is spending all of this good money in foreign travel. Japan appreciates fully the benefits of cultivating the tourist to the utmost and in her campaign begins right in the United States and does not let up until the traveler has been *cultivated* to the last cent. Japan does not stop with showing the tourist everything in Japan, but includes China in the campaign and many an American tourist sees China on a carefully outlined schedule prepared in Tokyo. It is really pathetic that China does not wake up to the possibilities of exploiting her natural charms and historical treasures for the benefit of the foreign traveler. Surely there should be sufficient gumption among the Chinese returned students to realize the commercial possibilities of organizing this industry—and it has become an organized industry in most countries. As a result of indifference on the part of both people and government, the tourist in China comes and goes as he pleases and sees what he stumbles across and believes what he is told. He usually goes home with a memory of narrow odorous streets, flocks of dirty professional beggars and unkempt, unnamed temples. He has learned little indeed of China's real treasures of art and history. China has even permitted enterprising foreigners to write her guide books for her.

The Real Difference between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming

BY HIN WONG

TO many outside Canton, the overthrow of the Constitutional government at Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen by General Chen Chiung-ming was actuated by desire of the latter to hasten the unification of China. This is far from being true. Personal difference, local affairs, and past events rather than party policy, national interest, and present developments led to the final breach between the Sun and the Chen elements. Neither Sun nor Chen is now the decisive factor of the present struggle for the control of the South. In fact, if they both had had the power and influence attributed to them, no open contest would have come. That Dr. Sun is intensely patriotic and has a heart and a program for the salvation of China, no one who has watched his acts and read his books will deny. General Chen was born under a condition which would prompt any big man to improve his lot, and his appointment of relatives and townsmen to high and profitable offices in Canton must be looked at from other points than selfishness. Waichow men have loyally suppported Chen with life and property as overseas Chinese have contributed much toward the success of Sun. General Chen now has his headquarters in Waichow aiming to put Kwangtung in order, and Dr. Sun up to last week in his gunboats in Canton harbor wondering how he might best help to direct the ship of state of China.

The division of Dr. Sun and General Chen was made by the dragging into the fight of the long divided Kuomintang or Nationalist Party followers who were envious of one another because of questions dealing with appointments to lucrative offices. The successful elimination of the Kwangsites from Kwangtung politics in 1920 was not the work only of the Chen elements who have practically claimed the whole credit their opponents charged. In the attack of the Kwangsi militarists in Kwangtung by the Cantonese, Li Yao-hon of Shiuhing and General Wei Pong-ping and Colonel Li Fu-lin of Canton city did most effective work in turning the tide of war. Li Yao-hon soon withdrew from politics after the return of the Cantonese to power. He was civil governor of Kwangtung but was forced to resign in 1919, being no more useful as a scape-goat for the unwillingness of the then Kwangtung government under Kwangsi control to subordinate itself to the one-time Military government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. To certain minor leaders of the Kuomintang, General Wei and Colonel Li should be given some credit for their part in saving the Cantonese army then operating in Waichow in the summer of 1920 from defeat by their uprising in Canton so as to prevent further reenforcement to the Kwangsi troops opposing the advance of the Cantonese under General Chen toward Canton. The foremost lieutenant of General Chen in his march on Canton was General Hsu Shun-chi. General Hsu's effort might have been great in this march, but Generel Chen did not see it. In the sharing of the spoils of war, General Hsu was given no higher rank of office, while the Salt Commission, the Public Roads or Lands Bureau, the Superintendency of Customs, and finally the Financial Bureau, the most important and profitable offices, went to the clansmen of Chen. The office of civil governor of Kwangtung, expected by many Kuomintang leaders to go to Hu Pan-min, the first governor of the province after the first Revolution in 1911, was kept by Chen concurrently with that of the commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army. Mr. Hu and General Hsu may have been themselves unaware of the intrigue in their favor and against General Chen, but this has been no secret among the better-informed in Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in order to let General Chen have every facility to develop Kwangtung and gradually extend his influence to the other provinces and, at the same time, preserve the good-will and support of his believed most powerful follower, has invested him with the highest civil and military power. General Chen was civil governor and commander-in-chief of the army in Kwangtung and minister of interior and of war of the Constitutional government. Dr. Sun's wisdom in trusting General Chen has been often questioned but this foremost republican leader of the country would not listen to side and perhaps malicious complaint. If General Chen and Dr. Sun were able to confer before the outbreak freely and without the influence of selfish satelites surrounding them, there would not have been any dispute. Before Dr. Sun accepted the resignations of General Chen and thus relieved him of the provincial offices, the latter was inclined to favor the appointment of Hu Han-min as the civil governor. The Chen element could not see the fall of its leader with the political fortune with him. Dr. Sun, to avoid any open break, again sought the advice of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who himself consented to officiate also as civil governor in connection with his offices as minister of foreign affairs and of finance. The Chen element was dissatisfied with the arrangement. Colonel Yeh Chu, related to General Chen, upon hearing of the departure of his kin from power in Canton hastened back to Canton with his troops from Kwangsi, where the Cantonese army had been successful in overcoming the

militarism of Lu Yung-ting. Dr. Sun did not prevent the landing of Yeh's men at Canton, welcoming them back as victors instead, despite the advice of his immediate followers. Dr. Sun had no suspicion of General Chen and was confident that he could control him.

The attack on the presidential residence by the soldiers of Yeh was without the order of General Chen as was the looting of the business section contrary to the desire of Yeh himself, according to those who saw the happenings of June 16 last and later interviewed General Chen at Waichow, General Chen had lost command of his military followers before the outrage against Dr. and Mrs. Sun in Canton; and Dr. Sun, his head when he ordered the bombardment of the city.

The difference and disagreement between Dr. Sun and General Chen were over policy and cause of action, while those of the minor leaders of the Kuomintang or, more truly speaking, of the Cantonese party, were personal and of factional interest. These minor leaders rallied around either Dr. Sun or General Chen. Dr. Sun had the support of the overseas Chinese and a majority of the foreign educated men together with the laboring class when the first two mentioned groups tried to organize more for political than economic interest. General Chen is being backed by his clansmen and some merchants involved in financial relations with him. General Chen has not been in full accord with Dr. Sun, believing the South is not in a position to force the North to come to terms with the present military and financial strength in its command. No action towards the North, however, renders the Constitutional government and its military followers, Li Lieh-chun, Hsu Shun-chi, and others, including the part of the National assembly, or old parliament, in Canton idle. The provincial authorities in Canton headed by General Chen have not been able to afford the resources desired for an expedition against the North, and friends of Hu Han-min and Liao Chung-hai, a former chief of the Canton Financial Bureau, believe that they may be able to do so when given the administration of Canton.

Not only General Chen, but also Wu Ching-lien, Tang Shao-yi, Dr. C. T. Wang, and other leaders in the constitutional struggle do not believe Dr. Sun's program is practical, while all recognize his leadership and will associate with him if he will modify some part of his national unification scheme and rid himself of some undesirable followers. General Chen's followers cannot be blamed for their trend of thought, most of them being men from the fields, as Chinese literature would phrase it, and from the fields of Waichow, too. From Waichow to Kwangchow and from the unknown in an unmapped village to the rank of fame and power is sufficient to those in a mercenary army. Dr. Sun is fighting for a principle but has so far failed to possess an army with a principle. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, willing to do any good he could for his country, with his days short, could afford to remain to inspire Dr. Sun until he was called away by death. Dr. C. T. Wang and other young men were too active and expressive to wait hopelessly for the action of Lu Yung-ting, Tang Chi-yao, Chao Heng-ti, and other militarists who have been asked by Dr. Sun but never seriously attempted to jointly invade the North to enable him to restore the National Assembly to power and make democracy safe in China.

It is not General Chen who is holding Canton proper against the return of Dr. Sun. Colonel Yeh Chu, who happens to control the larger part of the Cantonese Army at present is the military factor here. Militarism is prevalent here as in Peking and military and political intrigue surrounding General Chen and Dr. Sun is no less than that now bewildering Li Yuan-hung in Peking. To believe that the overthrowing of the pro-Sun party in the South will hasten the re-unification of China is only a wild guess. General Chen cannot now speak even for himself, nor speak for his former army, and will never again be able to speak for the Cantonese or for the South.

The Cantonese friendly to Dr. Sun are hopeful that he will be able to reestablish his government in Canton for a time not to revenge himself and his party but to reset the Cantonese house in order with consideration to all through greater measure of self-government and then the National Assembly in Peking will extend him an invitation to the morthern capital where he may participate in national affairs. As long as Dr. Sun lives, he will feel that he has not done his best for his couutry. He still has a following strong enough to be a factor for good or for evil. As far as Canton is concerned, it will continue to have many political and military elements. The only hope is that a greater division of self-government will make it unnecessary for the province to undertake all police power and thus reduce the size of the army which now only exists for internal protection and not for national defense and that the coming struggle for political power will be through the election of provincial and district officials and assemblies.

Canton has made a good start in local self-government. A commission form of government was inaugurated in Canton in the spring of 1921, and the people throughout the province were given the power of nominating candidates for district magistrates and electing their own district assemblies.

In the promotion of local self-government both Dr. Sun and General Chen agreed as best not only for Kwangtung but also for China.

It is very unfortunate that they did not possess the same national policy, one trying to have a model province as the first step, while the other insisting on the immediate removal of militarism from China; that they both lack the advice of men who should have joined in the movement instead of remaining indifferent.

Canton, August 4, 1922.

Lord Northcliffe Dies

According to word received by cable, the death occurred on Monday, August 14, of Lord Northcliffe, noted publisher of many British papers. Lord Northcliffe was fifty-seven years old and during his time was a writer of considerable distinction, having visited most of the foreign countries, familiarizing himself with the newspaper style and practises in these various countries. He was associated with his brother at one time during his early twenties in one of the greatest publishing houses in the world, the Amalgamated Press. It was in this connection that he had experience in every branch of daily paper production, and the *Daily Mail* was the outcome of his own work and inspiration. At the beginning of its publication the total capital at the outset was £15,000. Today the authorized capital of the *Daily Mail* is in excess of £2,000,000. Northcliffe became a world figure during the recent world war. He visited China, Japan, and the Philippines, last year on a world tour.

The United States Policy in China

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The keynote of the American policy in China is the "Open Door," enunciated at a time when China was absolutely helpless, when predatory nations were seeking her dismemberment, it has served more than any other single cause, to arrest the seizing of Chinese territory, the delineation of spheres of interest and influence and to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of China as a nation. It must be admitted at the outset that although all of the principal Treaty Powers have sanctioned this doctrine of John Hay, there have always been breaches of it both in principal and in fact. Nevertheless the moral value of the doctrine has been tremendous and diplomacy has been forced to explain away acts which were contradictions of its spirit. Finally in the Washington Conference the doctrine was so clearly defined and so thoroughly discussed that it would be difficult for any nation today to commit any act against its spirit without impugning the treaties signed there.

Great China has been defeated by little Japan and it was definitely decided that in international relations the leadership in Asia was Japan's rather than China's. Furthermore the impotence of China was obvious. In spite of her enormous territory, her resources, her man-power she was unable to cope with even a small Asiatic nation. What would happen to her should she attempt to resist a European power? In 1896 Germany on a minor pretext seized Kiaochow and created for herself an economic hinterland in Shantung which gave her a mastery over the province. A year later Russia obtained Port Arthur and Tailienwan (Dairen). Railroad and mining concessions went with these leases thus providing for Russia an economic grip on Manchuria. To restore the balance of power Great Britain at once obtained a lease on Weihaiwei, "for so long as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia." To this was added a territorial extention of Kowloon. France grabbed off Kwangchowwan in Kwangtung. And finally Italy, not to be outdone, attempted to exercise her might by demanding a concession of Sanmen Bay in Chekiang—but this was too much.

In addition to these territorial concessions, the nations earmarked for themselves certain territories as "spheres of influence," without consulting China in any way and without any regard to China's position as a sovereign nation. England made the Yangtze Valley her sphere; Russia, Manchuria and the Sino-Russian borderland; Germany, Shantung; Japan, Fukien; and France, the three southern provinces. To avoid an international conflict Great Britain and Germany and Great Britain and Russia came to a clear understanding as to the limits of their respective spheres.

Of all the Powers, the United States was the only one which made no effort to obtain an inch of Chinese soil or an undue privilege or right in the land. As a Chinese, Dr. Chong Su See puts it, "Wishing to be a good and disinterested friend of China, she (the United States) was the only great Western nation that stood aloof from the land-grabbing policy of Europe. The United States refused absolutely to subscribe itself to the doctrine of 'spheres of influence', and therefore, to recognize the enjoyment of exclusive privileges by any power whatever in China."

It must here be pointed out in justice to Great Britain that long before the period under discussion, Mr. Cushing in one of his dispatches quoted Queen Victoria as saying in her speech to Parliament: "Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages. It has been my desire that equal favor should be shown to the industrial and commercial enterprises of all nations." England has adhered in principle to this policy from the outset and, if there have been breaches in fact, they have been due to the European insistence upon the maintenance of the "balance of power" not only in China but throughout the world.

In September, 1899 John Hay communicated with the principal Powers his views concerning the "Open Door" policy. The notes were in the main identic but references were made in each to the particular holdings in China of the nation addressed. The body of the notes is here quoted:

"Earnestly desirous to remove any cause of irritation and to insure at the same time to the commerce of all nations in China the undoubted benefits which should accrue from a formal recognition by the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' that they shall enjoy perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and navigation within such 'sphere,' &, the Government of the United States would be pleased to see His German Majesty's Government give formal assurances, and lend its cooperation in securing like assurances from the other interested powers, that each, within its respective sphere of whatever influence—

"First. Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or leased territory it may have in China.

"Second. That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within said 'sphere of interest' (unless they be 'free ports'), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

"Third. That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charge over lines built, controlled, or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances.

Great Britain replied on September 20, 1899:

"That its Policy in China, consistently advocated, had been 'one of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations in regard to commercial enterprise in China, that from this policy Her Majesty's Government had no intention or desire to depart.' And, again, on November 30, that 'Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your (the American) government in regard to the leased territory of Weihaiwei and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain by lease or otherwise, and all spheres of interest now held or that may hereafter be held by her in China, provided that a similar declaration is made by other Powers concerned.'"

All the other Powers addressed substantially accepted the Hay statement. Russia attempted to hold out reservations in Manchuria.

Although all of the nations accepted the principles of the "Open Door" there was no absolute meeting of minds, since the policy was the result of the more or less informal exchange of notes. There was no discussion of an agreement nor a ratification by legislative action of the principles. There was undoubtedly much misunderstanding as to the exact definition of the policy and what its effect was upon "spheres of influence" and territorial concessions. The American attitude is thus defined in a Memorandum by Secretary Hay, February 1, 1902;

An agreement by which China cedes to any corporation or company the exclusive right and privilege of opening mines, establishing railroads, or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria, can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States. It constitutes a monopoly, which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of treaties concluded between China and foreign powers, and thereby seriously affects the rights of American citizens; it restricts their rightful trade and exposes it to being discriminated against, interfered with, or otherwise

jeopardized, and strongly tends toward permanently impairing the sovereign rights of China in this part of the Empire, and seriously interferes with her ability to meet her international obligations. Furthermore, such concession on the part of China will undoubtedly be followed by demands from other powers for similar and equal exclusive advantages in other parts of the Chinese Empire, and the inevitable result must be the complete wreck of the policy of absolute equality of treatment of all nations in regard to trade, navigation, and commerce within the confines of the Empire.

On the other hand, the attainment by one power of such exclusive privileges for a commercial organization of its nationality conflicts with the assurances repeatedly conveyed to this government by the imperial Russian ministry of foreign affairs of the imperial government's intention to follow the policy of the open door in China, as advocated by the government of the United States and accepted by all the treaty powers having commercial interests in that Empire.

"It is for these reasons that the government of the United States, animated now, as in the past, with the sincerest desire of insuring to the whole world the benefits of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all, submits the above to the earnest consideration of the imperial governments of China and Russia, confident that they will give due weight to its importance and adopt such measures as will relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States."

During the Boxer Incident, John Hay again called attention to the doctrine in a note addressed to all the Powers on July 3, 1900:

In this critical posture of affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as the present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extraterritorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. . . . The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution (of the existing troubles) which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

During the Russo-Japanese War, the United States to avoid a division of China as a result of the conclusion of the war, obtained from the neutral powers a declaration of continued adherence to the principles of the "Open Door Policy." The Portsmouth Treaty between Russia and Japan contained the following reference to the policy:

Article I. Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and all rights accruing to one and the other party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the contracting parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with principles of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September (23rd of August), 1905, as well as the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

Article II. The two High Contracting Parties recognize the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity, in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *statu quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

The Root-Takahira Agreement between the United States and Japan was informal and is not in the form of a treaty, but its influence has been considerable. With regard to the "Open Door" the following views were exchanged:

It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

2. The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned, and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.

4. They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider useful to take.

Similar views were expressed in the Lansing-Ishii Agreement made during the Great War: "they always adhere to the principle of the so-called Open Door or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China" and that they have no intention to "infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China."

Omission is purposely made here of the Twenty-One Demands as well as other infractions of the "Open Door" as such questions do not exactly come within the purview of this summary. It must however be pointed out that during all these discussions China was not consulted. The United States had acted paternalistically in the interest of China because of China's weakness. The other nations sanctioned the policy for reasons of their own. The position of China in international affairs was considerably altered by the time the Washington Conference met, and there China for the first time made a statement as to her attitude toward this question:

China, being in full accord with the principle of the so called open-door or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese Republic without exception.

During the Conference the question of the "Open Door" and its general bearing upon international relations in China come up for consideration. The Root Resolutions reenunciated the Policy and Secretary Hughes in a note to Mr. Alfred Sze dated July 1, 1921 further clarified the American attitude:

Your reference to the principle of the Open-Door affords me the opportunity to assure you of this Government's continuance in its wholehearted support of that principle, which it has traditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all powers in China, and indispensable to the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean. The Government of the United States never has associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects of citizens of other friendly states; and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate in nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests a superiority of rights with respect to commercial and economic development in designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese government in any category of public enterprise.

After much discussion the following resolutions were adopted which were later to be incorporated in the Nine Power Treaty which pledged the signatories to support the "Open Door Policy" and which to a diplomat no less important than Balfour ended forever the spheres of influence in China:

I. With a view to applying more effectually the principle of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Powers other than China represented at this Conference agree:

(a) Not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) Not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking such monopoly or preference as would deprive other nationals of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese government or with any local authority in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that this agreement is not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

II. The Chinese government takes note of the above agreement and declares its intention of being guided by the same principles in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from governments and nationals of all foreign countries whether parties to that agreement or not.

III. The powers, including China, represented at this conference agree in principle to the establishment in China of a board of reference to which any question arising on the above agreement and declaration may be referred for investigation and report.

To those who have from time to time asserted that the United States has no policy in China, the "Open Door" is a direct reply. It has been the keynote of the American policy during the twentieth century. It has been the basis for discussion between the United States and other powers. There have been infractions which the United States has done nothing to check. But so long as such infractions did not concern the United States, she could do nothing. China was not in a condition to protect herself and a constant interference with other Powers could only lead to international disharmony and perhaps war. The United States has however kept this policy to the fore and has finally embodied it in an international agreement, which it is to be expected Anglo-Saxon unity will enforce.

The "Open Door" policy has kept China from dismemberment. It has protected the integrity and sovereignty in China. It has given China time to grow strong. Its maintenance depends now in no small measure upon China's playing fair with all the Powers who have agreed to it.

Study of Child Labor in China

Miss Margaret Burton of the Y. W. C. A. who toured the Orient last year in company with the Rockefeller party, recently arrived in New York and related the sad plight of the little factory slaves found in China in an interview with *The New York Times*.

Miss Burton made a survey of factories and filatures while in China and gave a graphic description of industrial conditions as they exist in China today. Miss Burton had the following to say regarding the situation:

"With no industrial legislation whatever, every factory in China is a law unto itself," Miss Burton said. 'Each factory may decide for itself what wages it will pay, what hours of work it will demand, with what conditions it will surround its juvenile as well as adult workers, what rest day it will offer them, what protection from machinery it will provide and at what age it will employ them. The result is, as Miss Zung of China, delegate to the International Working Women's Congress held in Geneva last October, said of the report she made: 'When I sat down I felt as if I had been speaking in the language of the middle ages, telling things which long ago should have been out of date and obsolete.'

"Industrial conditions in China are already entering on the first stages of a great industrial transformation. To any one who has had even a brief glimpse of industrial conditions as they are in China today, any attempts at bettering conditions would merely scratch the surface are unthinkable. In a silk filature, the little girls employed do not sit down at their work. They stand from half past 5 in the morning until 7 at night. Their little arms are in constant motion. Some of them are startlingly small.

"We watched one of the smallest of them for some time. She worked with an almost frantic haste, keeping her brush moving so vigorously that our arms ached in sympathy with hers. It was the most unchildlike thing most of us had ever seen. We asked how old she was but she had no time to answer questions. She did not even look around at us. But the woman who worked with her said she was 7, Chinese count, which may be six or even five and a half. We asked the manager what age limit he set for children. He replied that he had no age limit, but that, of course, if they were too small, they were not much use."

Doing Business with the Far East

BY CAPT. ROBERT DOLLAR

From the Nations Business, Washington, D. C.

JUST twenty years ago the real start was made in steam shipping on this Pacific Ocean. In 1919 the entrances and clearances on the Pacific Coast were 39,000,000 tons. The reason for this enormous increase is not difficult to find. Across the ocean lies China with her 450,000,000 industrious people. There they are just learning modern ways of commerce, and when they have once learned there will be no limit to their possibilities. The growth of our own business in the Far East has been surprising, and I can therefore speak with some authority.

Take the case of Japan, where there are now about 90,000,000 people: some sixteen years ago I was in Hakodate when they were celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of that port to world's commerce by Commodore Perry. On the principal street there was a painting of the Mikado shaking hands with Commodore Perry. (They didn't shake hands with him when he first went there. He threatened to blow them off the island if they didn't open the port.) In one of the parks was a full-size model of a steam yacht. Hanging beside it was a placard printed in Japanese which an interpreter read to me as follows:

"This yacht we presented by Queen Victoria to the Mikado thirty-three years ago. It was our entire steam fleet at that time. To show you what progress we have made and what we have done since, please turn around."

The canvas was on a hillside, and when you turned around to look in the opposite direction, there was disclosed to view the great battleship fleet of Japan at anchor in the harbor—the fleet that was in a comparatively short time to destroy the Russian ships. I never saw a finer illustration of progress than that.

But people say the Chinese are so poor that it will be difficult to increase their trade with us. I say that opportunities in China are greater than in any other country, and I will illustrate how this trade can be enlarged with a conversation I once had with a Chinese on a street in his native city. I said to him:

"We are going to increase trade here by increasing the purchasing power of the people."

"But," said he, "it cannot be done."

At that moment a wagon load of lumber from my lumber yard came along; it was being pulled by thirteen men. It was in the winter and snow lay on the ground, but those men were all barefooted. I was paying them eight cents a day. I said:

"You take those thirteen men off that wagon, put a horse there with one man to drive it and put the other twelve men into a factory, and you will increase their purchasing power. They will buy more and develop the commerce of your country."

I asked him how many persons in China were going barefooted, and he replied that there must be 100,000,000 anyway, if not more. I told him that they were going barefooted from necessity and not from choice and that if they could earn more they would not go barefooted. Each one of them wanted to buy a pair of shoes and stockings. Maybe a shoe manufacturer will read this; what would it mean to him to supply 100,000,000 people?

And bear in mind that shoes are not the only necessities that these 100,000,000 people are doing without for the simple reason that they have been too poor to buy.

I have made many trips to China and always with pleasure and profit. Ways of doing business there seem very strange to us, and doubtless our ways seem as strange to them. I recall the story of an American who remarked to a Chinese diplomat that his countrymen seemed to do everything backward. To this the Chinese replied:

"But we are the older people."

Speaking of curious methods of doing business in China, I recall engaging a stevedore in Shanghai to discharge a cargo of lumber, two-thirds in Shanghai and one-third in Hankow, and to load the return cargo of pig iron. Instead of waiting and engaging the men at Hankow to do the work there, he took forty men on this steamer from Shanghai. These men boarded themselves on the way up and got pay only for the work at Hankow. The stevedore did the work by the ton, and how he did it for the price we paid is one of the mysteries of his business.

One time when I was in Chefoo we wanted to go to a wholesale silk store. And here is how we got there: First, we went through a grocery store into a courtyard with beds of flowers and shrubs; from there we followed an alley 3 feet wide and crooked into another courtyard, then through another 3-foot alley into a small open square 20 feet each way. On each side of this square was the store. There is nothing unusual in finding important stores in such obscure locations in that country.

Truly they are a remarkable people, the Chinese. Some of the labors they have completed will always astonish travelers from other countries. The Grand Canal is one of these. It was constructed many centuries ago and is hundreds of miles long. It is one of China's great trade arteries, and at points it is packed with boats of every description, just as the streets of a city are crowded with people and traffic. The other famous monument to Chinese industry is the Great Wall, built to keep out marauders. This wall does not seek an easy course but scales the tallest hills to make its defense more effective. It would have taken any civilized country many years to build it, but China can put a few million men on such work and never seem to miss them.

Life and labor are so cheap that men are still used for heavy work instead of machinery or beasts of burden. This was brought home to me very forcibly in the handling of the big timbers which I donated for the rebuilding of the famous Ling Ying temple near Hangchow. This temple was first built in 326 A. D. Marco Polo tells of visiting it. There are caves and shrines of all descriptions.

His Excellency, Sheng Kung Pao, learning that Americans were planning to erect a college nearby for the education of Chinese boys, decided to rebuild the central hall of the temple in all its former greatness and splendor—in its day it was the most magnificent of all Chinese temples. For this purpose he ordered twenty-eight of the largest round timbers that could be found in America. I donated these timbers and sent them over on the deck of the *M. S. Dollar*. They ran in size as long as 125 feet, and 48 inches in diameter at the butt; they were perfectly straight and as fine pieces as ever left America.

At Shanghai the timbers were put on a raft and taken up the Grand Canal to Hangchow. From there they were carried by coolies over the 5 miles to the site of the temple. Two hundred and fifty men, 125 to each side, handled these great logs. A bamboo pole for each two men was tied to the timber by a small rope, the poles angling slightly to permit the man on one side to carry on his right shoulder, and his associate on the other side, on his left shoulder. They all lifted steadily and together until the word came to straighten up. When the enormous weight of the log was lifted clear of the ground, all the men kept step with military precision, moving on without apparent difficulty. There was little chance for shirkers as overseers moved back and forth along the line with bamboo rods 6 feet long, and sharpened at the ends. With these the foremen prodded some of the loafers in the ribs and whacked others over the shoulders.

This primitive method of lifting great weights was used by their forefathers thousands of years ago. It shows what can be done without the aid of machinery and accounts for the way the great stones in the walls of cities in China and the Pyramids of Egypt were lifted and put together.

There are plenty of marvels in China without the ones people there would sometimes have you believe. The priest of another temple told me that all the timber required for the original building had come from Foochow through an underground tunnel the end of which was in a well that he pointed out to me. I could not repress a smile at this, since Foochow was 300 miles away. I thought my smile had offended the old man when I saw him hurry off. But he returned immediately, with three candles and a long line. He lit the candles and lowered them into the well, where he triumphantly pointed out the end of the last log, stating that if it were taken out, another would come in its place and so on indefinitely!

While on the subject of temples, I might mention something that struck me when I visited the Altar of Heaven, near the Temple of Heaven at Peking. This fine building was erected over a thousand years ago. Its beautiful dome was painted when it was built and has never been touched since. When I saw it, it looked as though it had been painted the day before. I wonder if our paint manufacturers, with all their knowledge of chemistry, can make a paint that will equal that record.

There are vandals among the civilized Americans and European visitors to China, and the Chinese do what they can to protect these monuments from them. Huge stone camels, elephants and other animals line the road that leads to the Ming Tombs, and these have fences around them as guards against the thoughtless. I denounced in very strong terms the persons who defaced these monuments. But one of our party put it all back on me when he pointed out the name of the steamer *Hazel Dollar* carved on one of the dromedaries! Evidently an officer from our ship had chiseled the words there.

On my last trip to China—we left San Francisco in April, 1921—I went up through the famous gorges of the Yangtse and visited the province of Szechuen, where I saw with my own eyes the wonders of this rich section of China. There were about 70,000,000 people in this province alone—more than all the inhabitants of South America. These people are entirely cut off from the world's commerce except for the route through the Yangtse River gorge, a very dangerous trip.

Two powerful steamers are now running through the gorges to Chungking, 1,600 miles from the ocean, and both of them are flying the American flag. Incidentally you will see the Dollar mark on the smokestacks.

These steamers connect with our deep-sea boats at Shanghai, and it was from there that I started my

trip last year. The growth of Shanghai has borne out the wisdom of opening the first American post office there. Shanghai means "a place by the sea," and no doubt it was on the sea when it was first established, but now it is 60 miles inland. I can convey some idea of the significance of this city when I say that it is the natural seaport for the Yangtse valley and that fully one-eighth of all the inhabitants of the world live along the banks of this river or of its tributaries.

Steaming up the Yangtse, we passed the commerce of the tributary country and that of Szechuen coming down through the bottleneck of the gorge to the sea. I was struck by the rafts of poles that we saw. I have had considerable experience in rafting logs, but I have never seen anything approaching the mass of timber in one of these rafts. In swift water I confess I do not see how they are handled. This is the competition we have to meet in the small sizes of Oregon pine and the reason that the Chinese market calls for large sizes and excludes the smaller. These rafts are floated hundreds of miles from the forests of Szechuen.

Boats, boats, boats! The swarms of them along the Yangtse are a sight to behold. They are of all kinds and descriptions. Row boats from 12 to 50 feet long; small sail boats and big junks; and, to add a modern touch, big steamers and small gasoline launches. Along the banks miles of them can be seen being pulled by men on shore. From four to twelve men are hitched to each, and they pull the boat along as fast as they can walk.

When we got to Ichang we found that there had been much looting of the native shops. The only thing that kept the same fate from the foreign godowns was the presence of seven foreign gunboats. Because of these predatory bands our steamers carried armor plate to protect the captain and pilot. I have already told what happened to one band that fired upon one of our steamers.

While there are half a dozen steamers running from Ichang through the gorges to Chungking, their combined cargo capacity is much less than 1,000 tons. There are great fleets of junks running between the two cities, but they can only operate at certain stages of the water (the same being true in a lesser degree of our steamers). The risk by the junks is greater than in any other class of transportation in the world. The loss in junks runs as high as 20 per cent a year and the loss of life is over 1,000 annually. Think of it—three lives a day for every day in the year!

I made the trip up through the gorges on the *Robert Dollar II*. Steamers on this run have to be built to meet the difficult conditions. I don't suppose there is anything in the world like these gorges. In places the river is but 400 feet wide, and as the depth is supposed to be 400 to 500 feet the current is very swift. Cliffs over 1,000 feet high rise perpendicularly from the water. The government has taken the precaution of placing signal stations at places where the river turns at right angles, and it is impossible to see ahead. (At points it looks as if the steamer had run into a blind alley, so sharp and narrow are the turns.) A man is stationed at the bend where he can see both ways. If the approach is clear, he hoists a cone with the point upward; if a steamer or junk is approaching, the point is downward.

An irregular path, in places not over a foot wide, was cut over a thousand years ago along the face of the cliffs. This is for the trackers who haul the junks up the rapids. It takes at least 120 men to a reasonably sized junk, and the trackers I saw were naked except for straw hats or bandages on their heads. A hawser of twisted bamboo is made fast to the junk, and each tracker has a small rope twisted about his breast and attached to the hawser.

What a hard and dangerous occupation! Those I saw were stooped to the ground and pulling for dear life. They are paid a lump sum for the round trip which takes about six weeks, their pay being about $1 gold, and their rice—two bowls a day—is furnished.

Nothing but a skilled navigator with a clear head and a steady hand could bring a steamer through these gorges. I remember once when we rounded a sharp bend at a rapid and discovered a big junk bound downstream rowed by 100 naked men. At first it did not appear that we could avoid cutting her in two, but by skillful handing we passed her with less than 2 feet to spare. I shuddered to think of the loss of life that at first appeared inevitable. After we had passed I looked back and saw a big whirlpool catch the junk and turn her completely round.

At Chungking I was very cordially received by the Chinese, and we started back downstream as soon as we had finished our business affairs. On the down trip we ran into fleets of junks that had set out on a favorable fall of the water and their numbers made another menace to navigation. One would think that they would keep heading straight downstream, but this was impossible because of the powerful whirlpools of the rapids, and it was not unusual to find them crosswise the channel.

In the narrow, crooked passage of the Tan Rapid we overtook a junk that had been turned broadside to the channel, and I felt sure were going to crash into her. But at the last minute a fortunate swirl of the current, combined with the almost super-human efforts of the crew at the 50-foot bow sweep, turned her enough to let us get by with about 3 feet to spare. I could see the captain on top of the poop jumping, gesticulating and roaring like a demon. No doubt if what he was saying had been understandable it would not have been fit for Sunday school literature.

These are but fragments of the notes I made on this most interesting trip, but they will serve to emphasize the difficulties that now attend getting out the commerce of this huge and rich province. Only a short time ago the United States had no more people than Szechuen; think of the probable condition of affairs if we had had no communication with the outside world. This is practically their case. Our company has traded with these people very profitably. Interest must be aroused in America concerning the opportunities for our commerce in opening up and developing this trade.

It is over twenty years since we sent our first cargo to China, and we stuck to it though this trip showed a loss. I look back on these years with great satisfaction. During that time our business has run into the millions, but we have never lost a cent in China. I wish I could say the same of other countries including our own.

Americans must be brought to realize that trade with other countries means an exchange of commodities; we must buy where we sell. Emphasizing this truth did me a good turn once when I was negotiating with the Chinese government for the purchase of ore and pig iron. We came to a deadlock but the officials—one of them was President of the Chinese Republic—wanted to send me off in a good humor, so they gave me a banquet. They said they were sorry they could not meet my terms, but as I could not accept their offer, we would have to agree to disagree. As a parting shot I said:

"Remember, gentlemen, I have done millions of dollars worth of business with China and I have yet to take the first dollar of your money from you. I have even bought from you more than I have sold you."

We were ready to go into the banquet room, but they asked me to sit down a moment and they began to talk very earnestly to each other. Finally the President turned to me and said:

"We have been trying to form an answer to your last remark, but we have utterly failed. So we have decided to give you our products at the price you have named because we cannot afford to do without the exchange of commodities that you are giving us."

Extraterritoriality in China

BY BENJAMIN H. WILLIAMS

Early in April, Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister, under instructions from Peking called on Secretary of State Hughes and suggested to him the desirability of having the meeting of the Commission on Extraterritoriality postponed until the fall of 1923. The Conference on the Limitation of Armament at its Fourth Plenary Session on December 10, 1921, adopted a resolution establishing a commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China. This commission is to be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference. In order to cooperate in and expedite the work of this commission, it is the purpose of the Chinese government to have translations made of all the codes of Chinese law and procedure and to get together various statistical information regarding Chinese judicial administration for the use of the commission. But this preparatory work is of such a technical character that it cannot be completed within a few months. This is the reason for the postponement.

To-day China is bending every effort to secure her international position on the basis of equality with other nations. Extraterritoriality is a distinct impairment of sovereignty. It is a badge of subordination that can exist to-day only against the will of the nation within whose territory it is maintained; and it can be maintained there only on account of superior force. It thus stands directly in the way of China's growing ambitions.

There are also certain evident disadvantages to foreigners in the system of extraterritoriality. In the first place, as long as this system remains in force China must continue, to a great extent, closed to foreign residence. At present there are certain open ports at which foreigners may reside and trade. Outside of these ports, with the exception of missionaries, who have a greater latitude, foreigners cannot permanently reside. Extraterritorality stands as an obstacle in the way of opening China to the residence of foreigners on account of their immunity from Chinese law and the improbability that the home government will be able to supply a sufficient number of consuls or other officials for adequate judicial purposes. Hence many business opportunities in the interior must be foregone as it is not possible to establish branch houses with resident foreigners in charge. Should extraterritoriality be abolished it is believed that the country could be opened to a much greater extent than at present. It may be noted, however, that Germany, which has been deprived of the rights of extraterritoriality, has not been granted any additional privileges of trade and residence. According to the Sino-German Trade Agreement of May 20, 1921, German citizens are given the same rights to trade and residence as are open to the nationals of third nations.

Other disadvantages to foreigners are that in their dealings with one another they must take into account a confusing difference in laws; there is a wasteful duplication of courts; there is a difficulty in dealing with certain foreigners because of the inaccessibility of their courts; and there are certain procedural disadvantages resulting from the fact that the court has jurisdiction over the person of the defendant only. The plaintiff cannot be committed for contempt of court; and should the defendant have a good counterclaim to the plaintiff's action he cannot file it in the same suit but must start a separate suit in a court of the plaintiff's nationality. This last is the cause of great inconvenience as the counterclaim is a useful device frequently used in actions of a commercial nature.

It may be said, however, that these disadvantages to foreigners do not seem to have appealed with any great force to the foreign residents of China, who, as will be shown later, seem only too happy to remain under the system of extraterritoriality.

It has been the general policy of the western states to stipulate for a withdrawal of extraterritoriality upon condition that the oriental state shall bring its laws into accord with the occidental standards. This was the case in the withdrawal of extraterritoriality in Japan in 1899. This is the case in a number of treaties with Siam, and the stipulation is likewise found in a number of treaties with China, namely with Great Britain in 1902, with the United States and Japan in 1903, and with Sweden in 1908. The clause in the American treaty reads as follows: "The government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of western nations, the United States agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing."

The Chinese Legal Reforms

Until the latter years of the Manchu dynasty the penal code existing in China was very antiquated, having been promulgated in 1647. In the period succeeding the Boxer outbreak a number of reforms were attempted, which finally, after the establishment of the Republic, resulted in the provisional criminal code of March 30, 1912. Parts of a provisional code for criminal procedure are in force, the judiciary has been reorganized and a partial codification of commercial law has been effected. The result of these enactments has been to remedy, so far as the written law is concerned, a great many of the defects of the former system. The important reforms may be summarized as follows:

The old objectionable penalties have been revised in accordance with modern standards. Capital punishment by strangulation is the only death penalty retained, and this is inflicted within the prison walls. Banishment, wearing of the cangue and whipping with the bamboo have been discarded and instead a system of imprisonment and fines in accordance with modern ideas has been substituted. A great many cases in which mitigation of punishment may be taken into consideration are also provided for.

China has made much progress in the abolition of the wretched prison conditions which formerly existed. Forty-one modern prisons had been established in 1919 in the principal cities. The Rules for the government and administration of prisons in China, issued by the Minister of Justice, December 1, 1913, are in harmony with

modern regulations. They provide for prison labor upon useful work for which some remuneration shall be paid, rewards for good conduct and punishment for bad, proper sanitation, sufficient food and clothing for the prisoners, adequate heating at proper seasons, medical treatment and education of prisoners under eighteen years of age and for those above this age who desire it.

Probably what will prove to be the most far-reaching and fundamental of these reforms is the provision for a separate, independent judiciary, trained in the law. The Constitution of Nanking provides as follows:

"Article LI. Judges shall be independent and shall not be subject to the interference of higher officials.

"Article LII. Judges, during the continuance in office, shall not have their emoluments decreased and shall not be transferred to other offices, nor shall they be removed from office except when they are convicted of crimes, or of offenses punishable according to law by removal from office."

A thorough legal education is necessary for judges and professional attorneys. Undoubtedly such a system will in time do much to awaken a scientific spirit in the application of the law which would have been impossible when the courts were controlled by the executive. In fact, already in at least two important cases has the Supreme Court maintained its independence against the President in one instance and Parliament in the other.

The old system of torture to extort testimony and confessions has been discarded according to the terms of the new law. It is provided that in the trial "nobody may thereby be unlawfully subjected to any degrading treatment." As to the general rights of the accused during the trial, it appears that the procedure follows the continental rather than the Anglo-Saxon system. There is a secret preliminary examination with no provision for *habeas corpus*. The jury trial, which was used in the early stages of reform, was abandoned after an unsatisfactory experience. No provision is made for cross-examination. The procedure during the trial, being left to the discretion of the judge, will depend for its fairness largely upon the character of the new Chinese judiciary.

The Law for the organization of the Judiciary provides for three grades of courts: (1) the District Court or the court of first instance; (2) the High Court or appellate court, established in the provincial capitals and at Peking; (3) the Supreme Court at Peking. According to the statement made by the Chinese representatives at the Peace Conference the Supreme Court and the High Courts have been established and the District Courts are in operation in forty-six districts, these being located at the more important centers of population. To each of the courts are attached procurators or prosecuting attorneys.

In by far the greater number of districts the old system of courts prevails, the new courts not having been established. In these districts the magistrates or administrative officers retain control of judicial matters. These officials are not part of the independent judiciary; but according to the plans of the Chinese government this system will eventually be displaced by the establishment of the new courts all over China.

From the above description of the different phases of Chinese legal reform it can be seen that thorough and scientific plans have been laid to replace the former antiquated system with one which is fully equal to those existing in western countries. A judicial system, however, involves considerations that lie deeper than the outward form as expressed in the written statute, and there is some evidence that the Chinese government has not been able to put the reforms into full operation.

Owing to the lack of control of the central government and the failure to execute its will throughout the provinces, the new statutes, especially as to procedure, have in many cases been disregarded. Dr. W. W. Willoughby says on this point:

"Indeed, so far as the control by the central government of China of the courts in the provinces is concerned, the situation is not as satisfactory under the Republic as it was under the Empire. This lack of control was illustrated while the writer was in China. The Governor of the Province of Chekiang, as an exercise of his own personal judgment, abolished certain courts of justice which the Peking government had established. Upon being criticized for so doing, he replied that the act had already been done and could not be corrected. He was then admonished in the future to let the central government know his intentions when he had in contemplation acts of the kind complained of. The Governor thereupon wrote his superiors at Peking that he did not wish to hear anything more about the matter since it was his opinion that the central government should never have established the courts in question."

Although the code prohibits the use of torture, yet it has by no means been done away with, according to the testimony of a number of missionaries and newspaper correspondents in the interior of China. For example, the correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* for East Szechwan has written concerning the disturbed conditions in that province, stating that there have been instances in which Chinese have been executed without trial and that torture has often been applied to obtain evidence. Rev. G. G. Warren, an experienced missionary in that country, tells of several instances in the Province of Hunan in which torture has been used as in the former days. And Rodney Gilbert, in an article on Russians under Chinese Jurisdiction, has set forth a number of instances of cases arising since the withdrawal of recognition from the Russian Government in which the enlightened criminal procedure above described has not been adhered to.

It must be admitted that some of the evidence on this point comes from persons who are interested in the maintenance of extraterritoriality in China, and their statements must be taken with due allowance for partizanship. Nevertheless there is sufficient testimony of this sort to raise a serious question as to whether the Chinese administration of justice is, or will be in the near future, of such a quality to warrant the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. The burden of proof is upon China. When that country is able to show affirmatively that the new system of laws has been established and is working satisfactorily and normally, then the United States should be willing and anxious to abide by her treaty promise and, in conjunction with the other powers concerned, relinquish our exceptional jurisdiction.—*From the Bulletin of the American Asiatic Association.*

Three New American Ships for Orient Trade

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch from Portland, the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company has alotted three new ships to the Orient run. They will be placed in service between North China, Japan, South China and the Philippines, according to the announcement.

America and the European Crisis

Three years have passed since the completion of the treaty of Versailles and no one but a cynic can escape a profound sense of discouragement from any survey of European affairs during this period. Germany is in a most alarming crisis, yet that is in itself less disheartening than the fact that the crisis has been long foreseen and authoritatively predicted. Yet European statesmanship has been unable to check or divert the current of tendency which has brought not only central Europe but western Europe to the brink of a catastrophe which might easily be worse than war.

It is evident that the crisis must be met by drastic measures. America is criticised for standing back. Europe cannot be saved, we are told, without American aid. We may concede that, but our response is that America cannot save Europe unless Europe is willing to save herself. We do not think it unreasonable to demand that Europe should take the initiative, that the governments seeking our help should bring us a plan which we may consider, and if approved may act upon.

This is not a mere question of punctillio. It is a very practical question. Theoretically we realize that American resources and American influence are sorely needed in Europe, but, we have been roundly lectured since the war for trying or wishing to impose our notions upon Europe. We are not in the least guilty of that, but we are certainly not going to make heavy sacrifices and grant almost unlimited concessions and commitments upon a basis dictated by our debtors. The crux of the restoration problem is German restoration; the crux of the German problem is reparations; the crux of reparations is the French problem. Why should America be asked to intervene upon its own initiative? We are ready to consider our part in any plan of readjustment, but the problem is European and the remedy should be proposed by European counsel.

Theoretically we ought to be in a European settlement and practically we shall have to be. But one of the reasons why thoughtful Americans, not befuddeld by sentiment or flattery, hold back is that the Americans who go abroad are so likely to lose their heads and be carried away by the atmosphere of Europe.

We ought to be in European counsels and doubtless we shall have to be sooner or later, but the effect of Europe on cornfed statesmanship is enough to make Americans hesitate.

It may be impossible if the situation gets much worse, but it is certainly wiser for us to wait until Europe presents us with a plan which we can study at home, in the atmosphere of our good sense and intelligent self interest.—*From the Chicago Tribune.*

Soviet Russia Envoy, A.A. Yoffee, Now in Peking

Adolph Abramovitch Yoffee, plenipotentiary envoy of Soviet Russia, arrived in Peking on August 11, for the purpose of opening immediate negotiations for the reestablishment of relations with China and also according to report for the purpose of reopening negotiations with Japan. According to the *Russian Dalta* news agency, in an interview in Harbin regarding his attitude toward China, Mr. Yoffee said:

"The position which China is gaining everyday in international politics indicates the necessity of establishing friendly relations between Russia and China on a basis of equality and strict observance of sovereignty between both parties. Soviet Russia is watching with great attention the national struggle in China since Soviet Russia is the only country which strictly rejects all imperialistic policies. With hope we watch the growing national consciousness of the many millions of Chinese people, because, in line with the Russian revolution, the awakening of the Chinese people is a factor of immense historical importance."

Mr. Yoffee has long been prominent in the diplomacy of the Soviet government. He was one of the Russian representatives at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations with Germany and later went to Berlin as Russian envoy. In 1920 he negotiated peace treaties between Russia and Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In 1921 he negotiated a peace treaty with Poland and recently was one of the Russian delegates to the Genoa conference. His appointment as envoy to China is considered to be highly significant in view of the present Japanese plans for the evacuation of Siberia and the general relations for China, Russia and Japan.

U. S. Trade with China

The following cablegram from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, was received recently:

June exports to China G. $11,000,000; imports G. $9 700,000; industrial activity checked by serious labor conditions, money very easy, commercial failures decreasing, Total United States exports for June G. $334,000,000; total United States imports for June G. $256,000,000; prices irregular, buying curtailed, Approximately G. $33,000,000. Foreign Loans floated during July.

The May American exports to China were G. $8,700,000 and imports from China G. $8,000,000.

Imports increased during June by G. $1,700,000; or 17.52 percent; exports increased during June by G. $2,300,000 or 20.99 percent; complete figures for the first six months of 1922 follow:

1922	Exports from U. S. A. to China	Imports from China to U. S. A.
January	G. $7,600,000	G. $10,600,000
February	7,400,000	8,300,000
March	9,500,000	8,500,000
April	9,300,000	10,400,000
May	8,700,000	8,000,000
June	11,000,000	9,700,000
Total	G. $53,500,000	Total G. $55,500,000

Bulgarian Woman Holds First Diplomatic Post

Miss Nadeja Stancioff, daughter of the Bulgarian Minister in London, has been appointed first secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, according to a recent London dispatch. This is the first known instance of the appointment of a woman to such an important diplomatic post. Miss Stancioff is twenty-five years of age, a graduate of the Sorbonne and speaks seven languages. She represented Bulgaria with Premier Stanboulisky, at the Genoa Conference and has participated in several meetings of the League of Nations.

In the absence of her father, she has been in charge of the Bulgaria Legation in Washington and is referred to as "lady plenipontentiary."

Chinese Fete Held in New York for Charity

A Chinese fete conducted for the benefit of the maintenance fund of the South Side hospital, at Bayshore, New York in June attracted a record crowd, according to the *New York Herald.*

The circus and freak shows were the feature of the program outlined for the second day. More than 200 women conducting booths were clad in Chinese raiment and presented a pleasing spectacle. Many curios were displayed and brought large sums of money.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, Anita Stewart and other famous movie actresses were in charge of booths.

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Electrical Wiring	Architectural Draftsman
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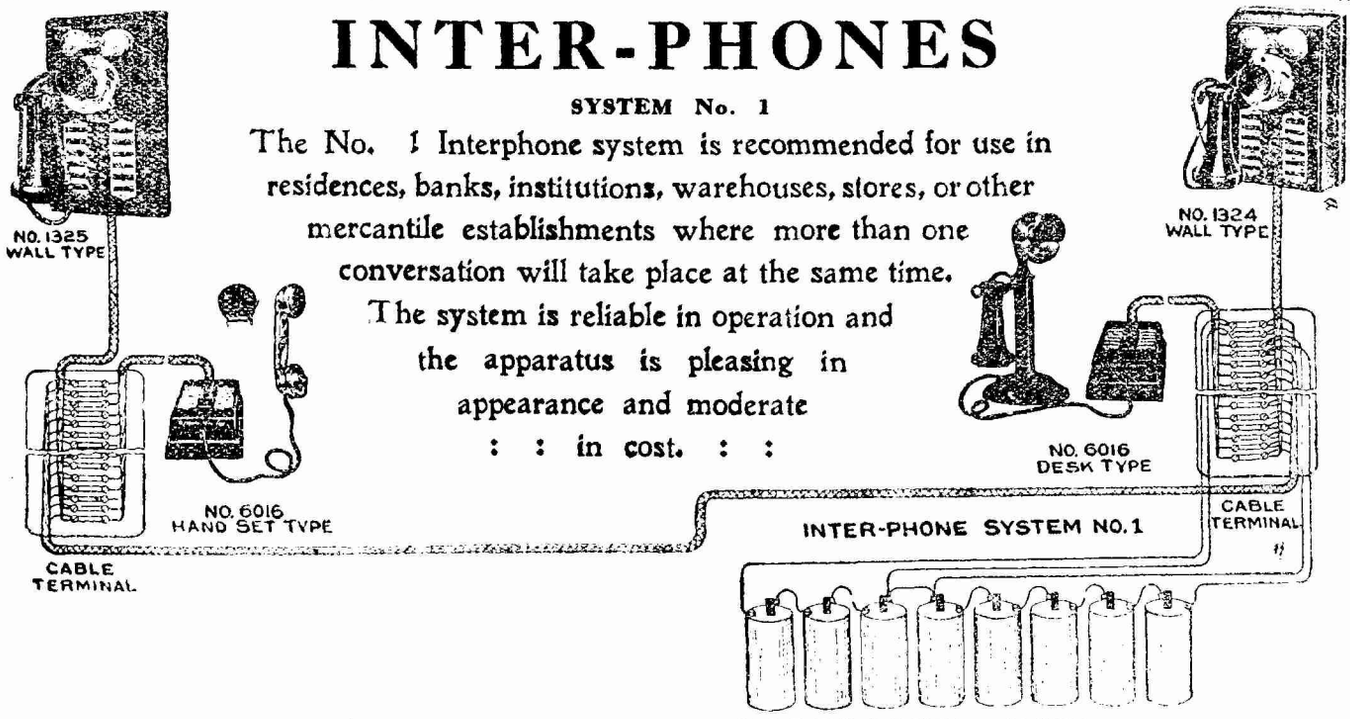

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Views In Review

(Contributed)

Settling a soft coal strike is a hard job.

If money truly is the root of all evil, we can see a chance for Russia yet.

The United States has extended its nut investigation to China. Which one?

If a few more laborers in the U. S. A. take a long loaf, we shall need a lot of foreign dough.

Manuel L. Quezon still wants it understood that it takes a big I to write the Philippine Islands.

Some critic has discovered that more women than men fail as painters, but still the women paint.

The average man is willing for his wife to have the last word if she only would hurry up and have it.

China might run an advertisement reading something like this: Wanted—ministers to conduct a political revival.

A sure indication that fall has come is the announcement that Cantonese no longer are in danger of Sun stroke.

It looks as if before long the American people will be wishing that they had used their cellars for laying in stocks——of coal.

If the American government takes over the railroads we shall see whether those who operated a steam roller, can operate a locomotive.

Results of the *Literary Digest* straw vote on prohibition indicates that a lot of Americans think it is easier to reform our laws than our people.

If the American congress is looking for a way out of the difficult situation, why not give the ex-soldiers a bonus from Europe's war debt remittances.

A few years ago the wives were kicking against woman barbers. Then it was the husbands that were getting haircuts, but now times have changed and male barbers are most popular with the wives.

A hostlery frequented by foreigners at Hangchow, China carries the name, Sing Sing Hotel. Evidently the proprietor who adopted this name was not interested in catering to American or rather New York guests.

It is reported that the National Association of Bootleggers has adopted resolutions petitioning against changing the Volstead act, saying such would be class legislation calculated to kill their business.

Chinese employed as lift operators in Shanghai have decided to form a Union. It is possible that the principal object of the Union will be to provide literature for its members for use during working hours, and a liberal supply of "under repair" cards.—*North China Daily News.*

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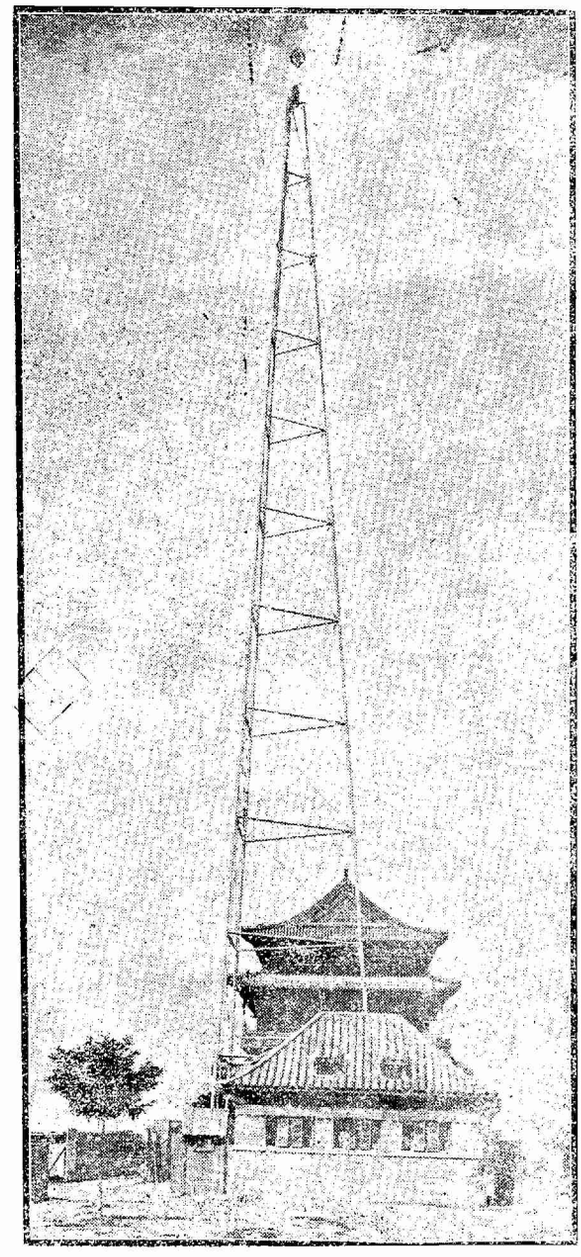

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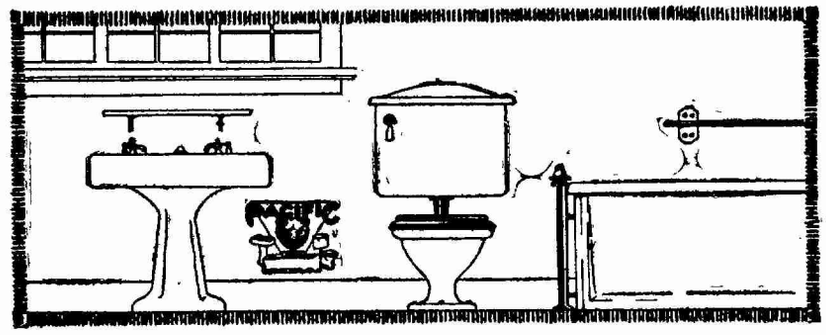

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Men and Events

A.R. Hagen of the International Correspondence Schools, Shanghai, left on a short business trip to America on Monday, August 14, on the *s. s. President Grant.*

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, who recently arrived in Peking, is now seriously ill in a hospital in Peking, suffering from an infection of the eyes.

Carson Taylor, publisher of the *Manlia Daily Bulletin*, passed through Shanghai on Tuesday, August 15, on the *s. s. Australia.* Mr. Taylor has been in Los Angeles with his family for several months.

R. S. Rogers of Ligget and Meyers Tobacco Company was a passenger on the *s. s. Jefferson* last week enroute to Manila, where Mr. Rogers is manager of the office. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rogers.

D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, is confined to a hospital in Soochow, having under-gone a minor operation last week for mastoid. Mr. Lewis will resume his duties about September 1.

Dr. David L. Patterson of the history department of Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan., is in Shanghai on an extended trip through the Far East. Dr. Patterson plans to sail for Hongkong, Philippines, and South China at an early date.

According to the *Dalta News Agency* Japanese residents in Siberia number as follows: Vladivostok, 3,386; Spassk, 480; Nikolsk-Ussuryisk, 1,000. According to the same report about 10,000 Japanese soldiers are maintained in Siberia for the purpose of protecting the Japanese residents and merchants.

The A. B. C. Railway guide book, published under the patronage of the Chinese government as a travelers' manual of China, has been received from the publishers, North China Advertising Company of North China. The guide book is revised to date and contains a complete time table, arranged alphabetically, with fares applying to every railway station in China, Manchuria, and Korea. A new railway map of China is also included. This publication fills a long felt need in China and conveys useful information in the easiest form, for journeys to and from every important railway station in North China. The book is sent out by the American Express Company, Shanghai.

A Guide to Great Britain, France, and Germany for Chinese Students, published by the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 95 Carter Road, Shanghai, has recently been received. The book contains information on the higher educational institutions in Great Britain, requirements for entering schools in Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, and England, information concerning outfit and other necessary articles, and a chapter devoted to foreign etiquette. The chapter on suggestions on travel to Europe is very helpful to the Chinese student. This book should be very useful to the Chinese student contemplating education abroad.

C. H. Huston, assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington, accompanied by a number of scientists from different departments of the government, will visit Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, during the latter part of August or early in September. They are making the trip to the Far East on board the U. S. coast guard cutter, *Mojave.* They are expected to arrive at Nagasaki, Japan on August 22, and plan to reach Manila by September 15. In addition to Mr. Huston, the party will include the following: Ward T. Bower, field assistant, bureau of fisheries; Leonhard Stejneger, head curator of biology United States; Alfred H. Brooks, chief Alaskan geologist, U. S. Geological Survey; Lieut. J. M. Creighton, U. S. Navy; H. M. Evans, U. S. Public Health Service; A. H. Proctor, supt Pribilof Islands, bureau of fisheries; Captain C. E. Lindquist, special assist., bureau of fisheries; Joe L. Baker, special assist., bureau of fisheries; Lambert Clifford, special assist., bureau of fisheries; and Carl J. Gilbert special assist., bureau of fisheries. The commanding officer of the *Mojave* is Lieut. Commander H. G. Hamlet, U. S. Coast Guard, and her complement is nine commissioned officers four warrant officers, and ninety enlisted men.

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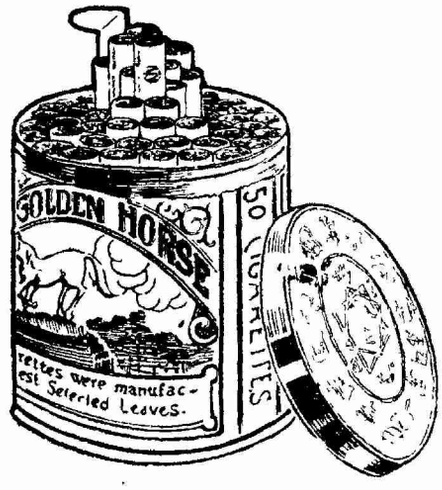

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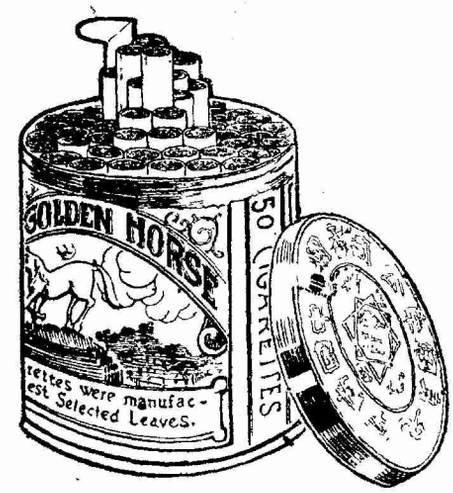

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Notes from North China

Dr. C. T. Wang, chairman of the Chinese delegates on the Shantung Commission, was host Wednesday evening at a delightful dinner party to Peking journalists at No. 20 Tung T'ang Tsu Hutung.

Chow Tsz-chi, former Prime Minister, and his financial commission will sail from Shanghai on August 26 for France by way of the United States of America. Mr. Chow has been entrusted by the government with the work of arranging for the re-opening of the Banque Industrielle de Chine through the appropriation of a portion of the French share of the Boxer Indemnity for its use.

Tung Kang, lately Minister of Finance, will accompany Mr. Chow on this trip. Mr. Tung is taking his daughter to America for education. He is expected to return to China in six months to take up the work of the commission for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Arrangements are being made to sanction a monthly grant of $300,000 to General Chang Tso-ling, Mukden War Lord, in exchange for the release of $500,000 of salt revenue from Manchuria monthly, which has been detained by him, in order to avoid diplomatic trouble.

Dr. C. T. Wang, director general of the offices for the rehabilitation of the Shantung rights, has resumed his office as chairman of the committee for the drafting of a permanent constitution. The first meeting of the committee was held on August 10, in the House of Representatives, attended by members of both houses.

General Chang Shou-tseng, newly appointed Minister of War, arrived in Peking on August 10 and is expected to take up office soon. The rumor has it that if Mr. Kao cannot be prevailed upon to head the Cabinet, General Chang may be asked to be Acting Prime Minister. General Chang is willing to be at the head of the cabinet.

Co-operation with the Rocky Point Association at Peitaiho, the most popular summer resort in North China, was voted for at the annual meeting of the East Cliff Association on Monday morning, "if any basis of cooperation can be arrived at." It was also voted to raise a fund of $2,450 being 7 percent of an assessed rental value of $35,000.

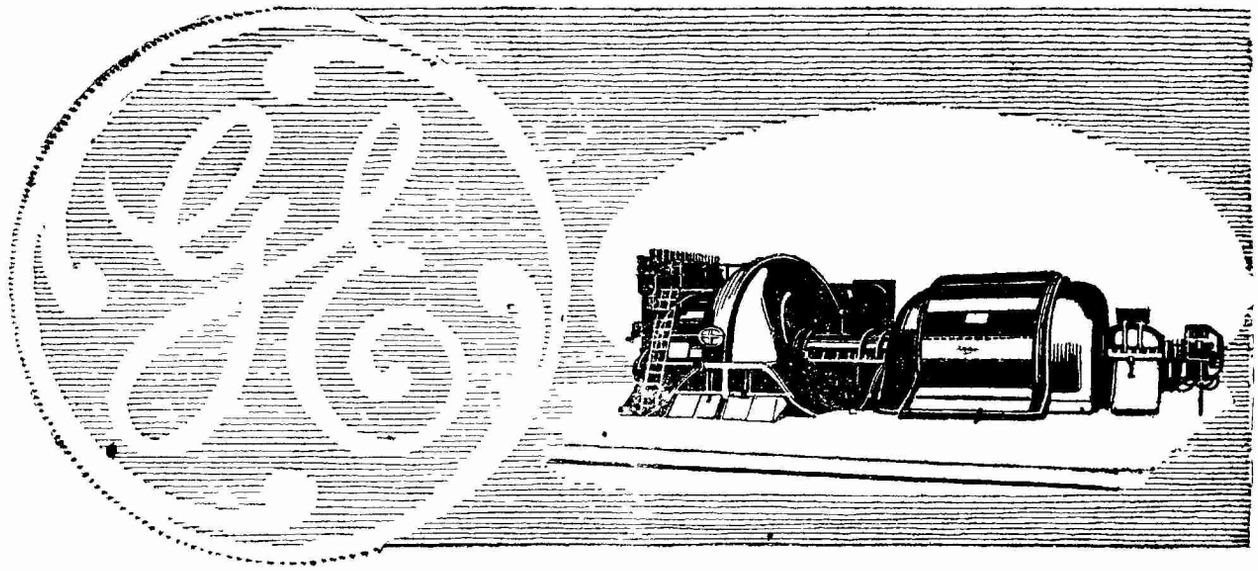
George Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Time* and publisher of the *China Year Book*, after having spent a fortnight in Tsingtao for the purpose of rest, returned to Tientsin to resume office Wednesday. Mr. Woodhead is now busily engaged in the revision of the world known *China Year Book*, the best reference book on China and things Chinese.

Chinese students in France, Belgium and Japan, who are in need of educational funds; have addressed three strong appeals to the Peking government urging it to provide means to keep them alive in those foreign countries where they are pursuing a higher education. The Chinese ministers to these countries have also cabled to Peking their support of the appeals.

C. C. Nieh, president of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and managing director of several cotton mills in South China, returned to Shanghai on Thursday by express after having stopped in Peking and Tientsin for one week. While he was in Peking, Mr. Nieh was the guest of Hsiung Hsi Ling, former Prime Minister, at his summer home on the Western Hills.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who was appointed Prime Minister to act for Tang Shao-yi, who is unable to come to North China to assume the premiership, has resigned on the ground that General Wu Pei-fu has protested against Mr. Tang heading the cabinet. Kao Liang-wei, newly appointed Minister of Finance, has been asked by President Li to head the Cabinet, but Mr. Kao has declined the appointment of Minister of Finance and refused to consider the offer of premiership.

Students of the Railway University at Peking, according to the *Times*, have consistently opposed Minister Kao Enhung's scheme to amalgamate the institution with the Tongshan University and several demontrations have been made finally resulting in the resignation of Director Chuan Shaoching and the appointment of Shao Heng-jui, former Chinese Consul at Vladivostok, to succeed him. Last week, the students became obstreperous because Director Shao declined



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to join them in opposing the Minister's plan and as a result an order was issued closing the University. Guards now surround the institution to keep the students off the grounds.

The board of managers of the Peking-American School have broken ground for the new building on Kan Kien Hutung. The plans were drawn up by C. W. Anner, approved by the board; and the building committee, consisting of F. J. Deane, chairman, F. C. Fette and E. C. Richardson, announce that the contracts for the building and the installation have been let. The land for this building was purchased from the London Missionary Society and contains more than eight mow. The plan is to make the school a community center where the various American activities in Peking, such as the Mothers' Club, the American Association, the American College Club, and similar organizations can meet.

Peking, August 12, 1922.

News from Central China

General Wu Pei-fu has at last decided to take part in the present strife among factions in Szechuen, and has appointed General Sun Chuen-fang and General Loo King-shen commander and associate commander of reinforcement to be sent into Szechuen. General Wu will back up General Yang Sen against that Kuomingtang forces nnder General Liu Chen-hsun who is victorious over Yang Sen.

Kiangsi is now emerging from the woeful throes into which it was thrown through the southern attack of Kiangsi. Southern forces have now retreated to Tayuling on the border of Kiangsi. General Tsai Chen-hsun has successfully recaptured Kianfu and Kanchow which are now in the hands of northern troops. General Li Lieh-chun has left the Kiangsi field for the South where he is endeavoring to support Dr. Sun Yat-sen's prestige and position.

Mrs. A, C. Dixon, wife of Dr. Dixon who has been the leading speaker of convention week, died on Augustb 6 at 11:55 while her husband was preaching the Sunday sermon at the Union Church. Dr. and Mrs. Dixon came to Kuling directly from Peitaiho where he had also given a series of lectures. Mrs. Dixon became ill duriug the journey, and upon their arrival in Kuling she was in a very critical condition. She died of meningitis from which she had suffered severely.

The Workmen's Club of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works has just been reorganized after the recent strike on account of official suppression of the club. New officers of the Club have been elected and the authorities of the Works are apparantly leaving this organization to the discretion of the workmen. The Club will very soon start with a welfare program for fellow workmen by establishing a night school, organizing a workmen's savings bank and meetings for the enlightenment of workmen.

General Tang Chi-yao has abolished the Tuchun post in Yunnanfu where he declares he has assumed charge as civil governor pending the election of a formal governor. In a circular telegram he states that Yunnan will henceforth be governed under a civil administration only, and there will be no more tuchun or Commander in the province. The reorganization of the Yunnan government was put through by General-Tang Chi-yao who advocates self-government and civil administration in Yunnan.

General Mah Lien-chai, associate Military commander of Anhwei province, has wired to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh from Wuhu informing him of the activities of southern agitators on the Yangtze, where they are trying to create disturbances by way of upsetting the balance of power. Part of the looters who recently sacked Kiukiang have gone into Anhwei. and there is every likelihood they will join bandits and peace disturbers who are working in concert with Kuomingtang agents from the south.

When Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming came to Hankow from Peking to assume the post of civil governor about two weeks ago, he arrived on board the Chinese gunboat *Chuchien*, he was honored with salutes from various foreign gunboats then in port. The *Chichien* was flying an admiral's flag of the Chinese navy. It is now reported that the Japanese Minister in Peking has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the flying of admiral's flag when he arrived to be civil governor of Hupeh.

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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai. Aug. 26 (105)
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The local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has received instructions from the Peking Foreign Mintstry to enforce the following restrictions on foreigners doing business in the interior: (1) No factory shall be allowed to be established by foreigners in non-treaty ports; (2) foreigners sall not be allowed to buy cows, horses and farm animals in interior places, (3) foreigners shall not be allowed to acquire land in the interior, and foreigners without passports issued by the Chinese at horities shall not be allowed to travel inland cities.

General Wu Pei-fu has received an appeal from public bodies and merchants in Honan who urged the general to relieve their grievances at the hands of robbers and looters that are now fastening their clutches on Honan people. General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Honan, has arrested several hundred robbers from various parts of Honan whom he is detaining at Kaifengfu. He has invited about eighteen Chinese pastors and Christians to proceed to Kaifeng to lecture to the prisoners. Instead of punishing them General Feng is endeavoring to redeem these prisoners by Christian doctrine.

About 60,000 troops are reported to be amassing around Chungking where hostile factions in Szechuen, under General Yang Sen and General, Liu Chen-hsun, are heading toward a decidedly dangerous situation. General Liu has given Yang Sen an ultimatum to withdraw from Chungking failing which he would lead his troops from Chengtu and Szechuen to attack Chungking. As a result of the tie-up, communication between Chungking and Chengtu is blocked. Steamers and junks are being freely commandeered by troops of both sides for transportation purposes, and trade in Szechuen is seriously stagnated.

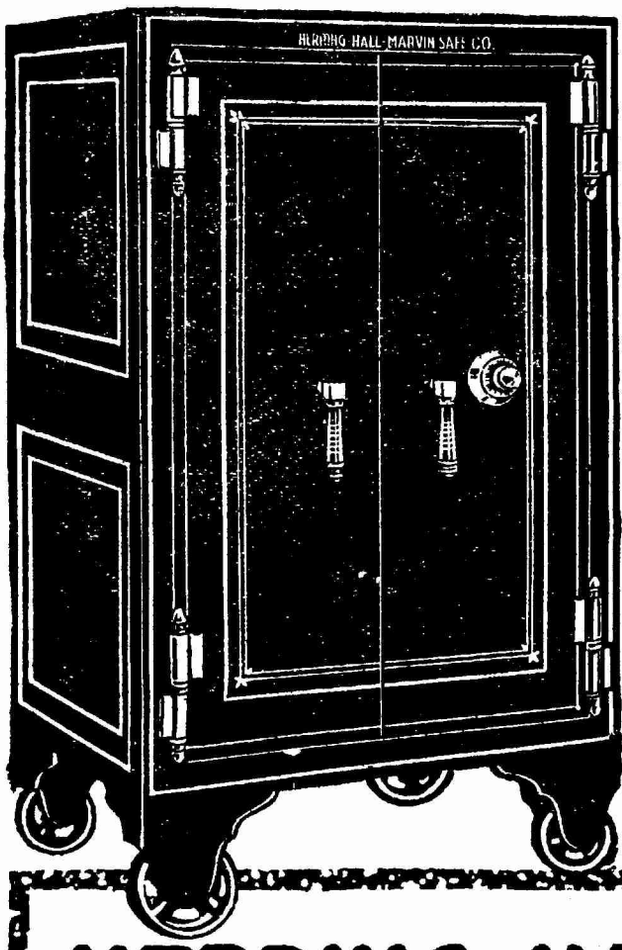
A new political move is reported from government intelligence agents that southwestern provinces are considering the organization of a third government in China, in the event Peking fails to come to satisfactory terms with them on a reasonable reunification scheme. General Wu Pei-fu is reported to have wired his agent in Kweichow not to join hands with other southwestern provinces, but to devise ways and means to frustrate the consummation of the third government scheme. The latter involves an independent government to be seated probably in Yunnanfu and its objective will be to uphold the constitutional cause in China.

About 1,000 mechanics and workmen on the southern section of the Peking-Hankow railway went on strike during the last week end in protest against Mr, Lootens, a Belgian traffic inspector in Hankow, who is charged to have wrongfully discharged three foremen and maltreated the working class. The strikers demanded from the Ministry of Communications and the Peking administration of the railway the dismissal of the Belgian inspector and the unconditional return to work of the discharged foremen. The walkout was settled by a compromise arranged by the railway administration at Hankow where the three demands were substantially acceded to except one.

At a meeting held in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. last Sunday about two hundred representatives of eleven organizations in Hankow and Wuchang organized themselves into a metropolitan union to protest against Tuchuh Hsiao Yao-nan s highhanded measure in resisting Civil Governor Tang Hsiang-ming's assumption of office in Wuchang. The organization joining the union claim that outside of them, these so-called rowdy "civilian reprensetatives" do not at all represent public sentiments of Hupeh people. An urgent telegram was sent to Peking and Loyangfu discrediting the claim of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan to popular election. The question is not yet settled, while emissaries and telegrams have been exchanged frequently between Hankow and Peking.

An extraordinary meeting was held in the Hunan Provincial Assembly on August 6 when the proposal to call an inter-provincial conference of Hunan, Kwangsi, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangtung in Hunan was brought up for discussion. The proposal was carried through without dissent, but as the conference could not be convened for sometime, Mr. Lin Tse-yu, Speaker of the Assembly, suggested that pending the arrival of delegates from the provinces concerned, a preparatory bureau should be formed to be composed of prominent southern representatives resident in Hunan. Telegrams have been sent out to southern provinces urging them to appoint delegates to meet in Changsha to discuss questions connected with the future of southwestern provinces.

August 13, 1922.



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News from South China

R. P. Tenney, American consul, is now in charge of the American Consulate-General in Canton.

Seiichi Takahashi, chief of the second division of the Foreign Office Treaty Bureau, at Tokio, is designated as Consul-General in Hongkong.

Inland traffic by junks and steam launches with Canton is being gradually resumed. Towns and villages near Canton are able to keep their communication channels open with the city.

The first of August in Canton saw the inauguration of the first modern fire-engine. It is stationed on the West Bund. Similar engines will be imported if this is found satisfactory.

Local press reports stated the other day that there were more than seventy political suspects awaiting trial by the military authorities now holding Canton. Most of them were charged with being friendly to the Sun party.

The pro-Chen Chiung-ming followers attacked the *Shun Pao*, a pro-Sun Yat-sen morning newspaper at Jervois Road, Hongkong, July 30. The editorial staff made good its escape, and only small damage has been reported.

To prevent commandeering for military purpose, the city garages in Canton are rendering their automobiles unworkable. No civilian now travels in motor cars in Canton, those running being in the service of the soldiers.

The Kwangtung Yueh-Han, the Canton-Samshui, and the Canton-Kowloon Railroads, all outgoing from Canton, are running as in normal days. The traffic, however, has been much less, because of too much inconvenience caused by the presence of troops on the trains.

District magistrates favorable to General Chen Chiung-ming are remitting military contributions to Canton according to local press reports, which must be received with reserve. Some claim as big a sum as $1,000,000 was received by the Bureau of Finance here last week.

Leung Hi, suspected of being an assassin in the death of Chen Tat Sang, one of Chen Chiung-ming's right hand men, in Hongkong, July 15, was dismissed by the Hongkong Magistracy August 1, for want of evidence. Mr. Chen was Commissioner of Public Roads in Canton.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung failed to come to the support of acting speaker, Chang Tsing, August 1, when he called upon the members to meet to pass a resolution in favor of a federal form of government for the provinces of China but could not find a quorum for business.

Eugene Chen, formerly editor of the *Peking Gazette*, now the *Shanghai Gazette*, is no longer in Hongkong. He has left there on request of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on whose behalf Mr. Chen has been trying to make the constitutional cause better understood and appreciated by the foreign public.

Even the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company and other semi-public institutions in Canton and districts are now refusing to accept the government bank notes at par. The government notes now worth about 48 percent of face value, and all those who would use them only do so at the current rates.

For the first time in many months Canton is free of labor strikes, it is said. The present strike in the local electric light plant is political and is being well controlled, and no inconvenience whatever, is being experienced here. In Hongkong some cargo boats and restaurant workers are on strike.

A fire at Cuddell Street, Hongkong, on the night of July 31 destroyed several well-known establisments, including the Hongkong Electric Company, the Carlton Hotel Annex, and Kelly & Walsh's printing works. The insurance on these firms amounted to $220,000, according to highest authority.

According to Canton friends of Tang Shao-yi, now residing in his country home in Tong Kaa, Heungshan, near Macao, Mr. Tang will not mix with the present regime in Peking. Canton press is making no comment on the action of Li Yuan-hung nominating Mr. Tang for premier of the Chinese Republic.

Fifteen Chinese of Canton and Hongkong, led by Chu Shihnan, are organizing a corporation of $10,000,000 to conduct business similar to that of the Kwangtung Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, to manufacture cigarettes. They say they have the support of many overseas Chinese, especially those in the Straits Settlements.

General Chen Chiung-ming, former governor of Kwangtung, is still in Waichow. Whether or not he will soon return to Canton to resume control of the provincial government is something to be seen. So far Kwangtung is without a formal chief executive; and in the districts, whosoever has army support governs the town or city.

The Canton Stock and Produce Exchange, opened a year ago, has to suspend transactions for the time being, beginning first of August, because of the fast depreciation of local government notes and military persecution and interference

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in the form of frequent search in its premises for political suspects and the recent arrest of two of its officers.

According to Chung Hsiao-nan, Commissioner of Finance appointed by Yeh Chu, the militarist commanding Canton on behalf of Chen Chiung-ming, a former governor now turning against Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the several district tax collectors are beginning to contribute their proceeds as usual. Mr. Chung was for a time also supervisor of the Canton government mint.

Macao is still a dead town to the Chinese, as far as business is concerned. Many Chinese left Macao last May as a protest against unjust treatment of Chinese residents there by the Portuguese authorities and they have not yet returned. Steamers running between Macao and Canton are still suspended. Some 80,000 Chinese reside at Macao in normal times.

Up to end of July, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was still master of his four gunboats in Canton Harbor and Colonel Yeh Chu, commander of the troops with headquarters on the White Cloud Mountain back of the city of Canton. Neither Sun nor Yeh dares to move from their present positions, all waiting for developments of their respective armies operating now along the North River of Kwangtung. So far the results have been even, no side being strong enough to give a decisive battle to warrant some action in Canton city proper. Dr. Sun's army is returning from Kiangsi by the Kwangtung Yueh-Han Railroad and is opposed by Yeh's men from Canton.

Modernized Chinese banks in Canton and Hongkong now number at least six: Bank of Canton, The Chinese Merchants Bank, The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, The China Specie Bank, The Industrial & Commercial Bank, The Bank of East Asia, and the local branches of the Bank of China. All, except the provincial bank of Kwangtung and the Bank of China, have their head offices in Hongkong. Recently the branch office of the Bank of Canton occupied its newly erected building on the Bund, Canton. S. Y. Hsueh, a graduate of the University of California, now manager of the Industrial & Commercial Bank, is on his way to America in the interest of his institution and to enlarge its capital.

Canton, August 3, 1922. H. W.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Tuesday, August 8, to Tuesday, August 15.)

The moves and countermoves of the presidents of the various political factions, such as the coming of the Southern president, Sun Yat-sen to Shanghai, occupy the center of interest in the news of the week in the Far East. Just what significance this is to have in solving the problem of unification of North and South cannot be judged at the present time. An added interest is given to the problem when Tang Shao-yi another Southern official in the political area and one chosen to head the compromise cabinet in the capital last week, annonnced he had no designs on the office of presidency in Peking and did not consult the Central government on this question. General Wu Pei-fu made repeated attacks on Tang Shao-yi and openly repudiated him to the parliamentarians. Representatives of all factions in the North came to Shanghai to meet Sun Yat-sen from Canton but thus far no definite date has been set for any peace meetings.

The fight for a civil governor of the Hupeh district has attracted much attention in Hankow for some time. Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming anxiously awaits orders from President Li Yuan-hung who has sent emissaries to Loyangfu and Hankow in order to mediate between parties now at loggerheads. Wu Pei-fu's main occupation seems to be mediator, and he strongly advises Hsiao Yao-nan to try his best to retain his military power.

The typhoon disaster at Swatow has gained much interest and sympathy from people in North, South and Central China, during the week. More than 28,000 people are numbered among the dead and suffering and local aid has been sent to the place of devastation. Several foreign doctors and nurses, accompanied by Chinese medical men have volunteered their services and departed for Swatow to organize relief immediately.

The spreading of the shipping strike from Hongkong or some results of the strike in the South have been felt in Shanghai district during week under review by the seamen connected with smaller shipping companies doing Yangste and coastwise business. The Shanghai Navigation Steamship company was the only large company involved in the strike, and while a number of men have not gone back to work thus far, still it is believed the authorities have it under control.

According to the *Peking Daily News*, Dr. Wellington Koo has been attending the Cabinet meetings and is already installed in his new office of Minister of

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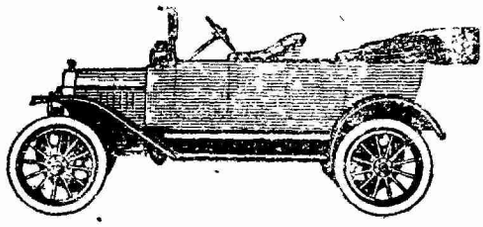

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Foreign Affairs. A successor to Dr. Koo has not as yet been chosen to fill the post of Minister to Great Britain at the Court of St. James, London. The *Peking Daily News* had the following to say regarding Dr. Koo's new office:

"Since Dr. Koo said that he had been out of China seven years and because of the many changes he had to again become acquainted with his country. However, in coming back to the Ministry he found many of his former fellows and he appealed to them to give him their co-operation. Without such support, of course, he would be greatly impeded in accomplishing anything.

"It was also said that Dr. Koo returned to China for the purpose of getting a holiday and also renewing his contact with the country. He had every intention of resuming his post of Minister to Great Britain when he left. However, he was got into the Chairmanship of the National Commission for the Study of Financial Problems and now into the Foreign Office.

"Dr. Koo is still acting as Chairman of that Commission although it was reported that Dr. Yen would succeed him. As yet Dr. Yen has not accepted the job as he says that he needs a rest. He is at Peitaiho now.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce recently sent a telegram to the National Commission for the Study of Financial Problems regarding the abolition of likin, according to the *Chung Mei News Service*.

"The Likin System is a great hinderance, both to the nation and the people, and even more so the merchants in general. A long time ago the Central government planned to abolish this system, but they found an excuse for not doing so on the fact that the customs had not been increased. However, with the Tariff Revision Commission now working in Shanghai on an effective 5 percent with the Super tax of 2½ percent and the luxury tax, the merchants feel that these three items taken together will be sufficient to cover the revenue which would stop with the abolition of the likin. Therefore, we ask the Central government to declare publicly the abrogation of the system. Such a step will meet with the approval of all the commercial bodies throughout the country."

According to *Reuter's Service* Wang Chung-huai may accept post of permanent Premier and Sun Tan-lin may be Minister of Interior if Chang accepts war portfolio:

"A few days ago it was generally believed in Peking that Dr. Wang Chung-huai would not accept the post of Premier, failing assumption of that office by Tang Shao-yi. In this respect opinion seems to be changing to-day, for it is now freely stated in Chinese official circles that there is a fair prospect of Dr. Wang accepting nomination as permanent Premier.

"With regard to the portfolios of Commerce and the Interior it is reported today that neither Lu Hsin nor General Tien Wen- lieh will accept office, and it is stated that Pien Shou-ching, chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, will be nominated shortly as Minister of Commerce, and Sun Tan-lin (Vice-Minister of the Interior) as Minister of the Interior.

"General Chang Shou-tseng, Minister of War, assumed office this morning, and is said to be actively assisting Dr. Wang Chung-huai in preparing various administrative reforms The report that General Chang would be asked to form a Cabinet is generally discredited.

Repeated reports from Canton district have it that business is assuming a more progressive nature throughout the southern province. In this connection Ho Wing Ching, former vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the military government at Canton, has issued numerous circular telegrams to President Sun, and General Chen Chiung-ming, and Tang Shao-yi, advising the importance of casting aside the number of political difficulties constantly arising, and the question of re-unifying the North and South and of restoring peace in the province. The serious business conditions unless they assume a regular course, will take a long time, to recover. The Canton-Kowloon Railway has resumed its traffic as usual.

Russo-German trade report statements of the banks in Moscow and general business reports from Siberia, show that an increase in the business world is shown. The cost of daily living, however, in this district rose rapidly during the early part of the year, but in May, a decline is noted again.

According to the *Rosta News Agency*, the Soviet government calls the Russian rebels to come back and be good. The Soviet power has victoriously ended the struggle with all the enemies of workers and peasants on all fronts.

The question of inter-Allied indebtedness, which is now receiving anxious attention in all parts of the world, is receiving equal attention in Japan. The *Nichi Nichu* had the following to say:

"It seems that the Allied governments have hitherto made light of the issue. They evidently thought that its settlement might by deferred until the final disposition of

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the German reparations question. They were sanguine enough to believe that the matter would eventually be disposed of by means of mutual cancellation of claims. Such a cordial relationship has existed between the Allies that this was considered possible. The difficulty of settling the reparations question owing to the strong opposition of France has, however, placed the matter in a serious light. The attitude of France toward the reparations problem has put Anglo-French accord into jeopardy only too often and tended to create uneasiness among the European peoples. So grave a situation has actually been created in Europe that it is now generally conceded that the only feasible way to save the situation is to compel France to consent to reduction of the German reparations obligations. At this momentous juncture the American Government approached the British Government for payment of her war debts. This notification came to Britain like a bolt out of the blue. Britain, which had almost given up her share in the German reparations and her claims on the other Allies, had to reconsider her attitude.

"Britain has never seriously considered the question of recovering her loans from other Allies, and she was under the impression that America would not press her for payment. In other words, she believed that it was advisable for all war loans of the various countries, which were all raised for the common object of winning the victory for the Allies, to be mutually cancelled. According to an explanation of Lord Balfour, acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Britain's loans to the Allied countries amount to £1,098,000,000, while she is in debt to America to the tune of £850,000,000. She can therefore meet her obligations to America if other Allies pay their debts to her. It is, however, patent that these countries are insolvent."

The final outcome of economic problems in Japan is the organization of the Japan Economic League. The promoters of such an organization consists of prominent Japanese business men and heading the organization is a Dr. Dan recently returned from America where he has been making a serious study of this subject. This organization will have much to do with the guiding of the public along the right path.

The President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila recently made a strong denial of the story that American business men in Manila had sent telegrams to the chambers of commerce in America in view of having the Philippine Independence mission boycotted and ignored upon its visit to America.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 9 Lloyd George in six-hour conference on scheme to relieve sufferings of Allies, advises moderation policy and graphically describes France's sufferings as a result of German default according to London dispatch.

August 10. According to a dispatch from The Hague, the police of Amsterdam and Rotterdam raid Chinese colonies and arrest more than 600 Chinese as a result of recent great increase of murders in Chinese quarters.

August 11. Leaders are extremely pessimistic over Reparations Conference due to considerable divergencies of opinion, although everyone is doing everything possibe to avert a breakdown, according to London report.

August 12. London dispatch says diminishing market for cheap tea causes Indian Tea Association to instruct its managers in India and Ceylon to refrain from plucking year's crops, aiming at quality and not quantity.——A commercial and industrial commission of Chinese business men plan to visit America within coming year, according to Peking dispatch.——Washington report says State Department issues statement that recent oil land decisions of Mexican Supreme Court do not effectively protect rights of American land owners, adding they do not guarantee lands in which mining has not actually begun. Reparations Conference is growing weaker and end is near, is belief stated in British official quarters, according to London dispatch.

August 13. Washington report says President Harding urges a flexible tariff and expresses desire that Tariff Commission be made agency for investigation and recommendation of changes in tariff rates.——John Shell aged 14, dies in Louisville, Kentucky, believed to be oldest man in world.——M. Yoffe, Soviet representative to China, arrived Peking.——Paris report says moratorium is granted to Germany until the end of this year.——London dispatch says Nationals occupy city of Cork, taking fifty prisoners.

August 14. London dispatch records death of Lord Northcliffe, most noted of British newspapermen, at age of fifty-seven.——(A note appearing in July 29 issue of the *Review*, regarding the China Medical Board of Rockefeller Foundation contributing half of the expenses of buildings and salaries to Southeastern University, Nanking, should have included half the expenses of buildings and salaries and equipment for instruction in science only.——Ed.)

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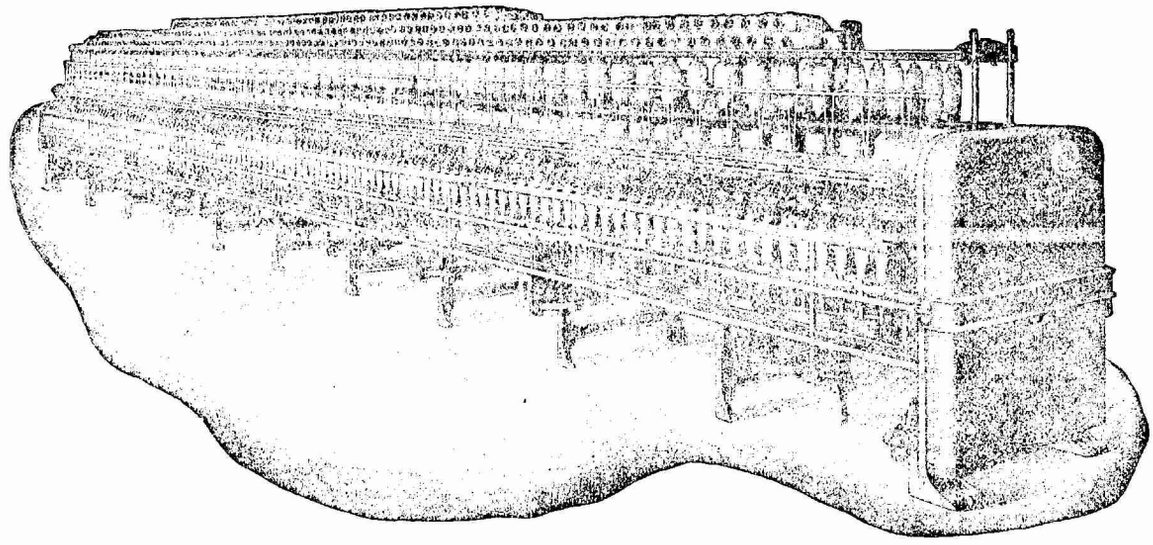

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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Economic and Financial Condition during June 1922

Compiled by the Chinese American Bank of Commerce Shanghai Branch

The South Manchuria Railway Co. engages in the following enterprises:

Shipping: The increasing volume of through traffic to Europe from the Far East induced the company to charter two passenger steamers which are keeping up a regular steamship service between Shanghai and Dairen (Dalny). Besides these a number of freight steamers are chartered according to requirements, especially with a view of transporting the company's coal output. The steamer service, since its inception, has always been unprofitable for the company, as may be seen from the following figures:

		Receipts		*Expenditures*
1908	Yen	78,300	Yen	204,200
1914	,,	1,051,300	,,	1,220,400
1921	,,	555,600	,,	810,500

Harbour: It was essential for the company to complete the harbour works which were left unfinished by the Russians. Dredging of the harbour of Port Arthur, construction of new quays and reclamation work on a large scale became necessary. Goods sheds as well as facilities to handle cargo had to be provided. The receipts and outlay under this heading were as follows:

		Receipts		*Expenditures*
1907	Yen	572,500	Yen	560,100
1914	,,	2,290,600	,,	1,964,000
1921	,,	7,580,600	,,	6,912,000

Coal Mining: In April 1907 the Company acquired from the Japanese Government various coal mines, but it works only two, viz, the mines at Fushun and Yentai.

The Fushun collieries are situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, the coal field running parallel with the river Hun. The coal deposits are of an average thickness of 130 feet and are estimated to contain at least 800 million tons.

During the first working year the Fushun mines produced (in 1907) 230,000 tons of coal, in 1914 the productions had risen to 2,200,000 tons and the present output is 4,000,000 tons a year. Fushun produces a bituminous coal with a heating power of 7,500 calories, which is very suitable for locomotives and marine engines.

The Yentai coal mines are situated about 10 miles northeast of Liaoyuang and are thought to contain 20 million tons of semi-anthracite.

The following figures show the company's income and outlay in connection with its mining operations,

		Receipts		*Expenditures*
1907	Yen	1,484,000	Yen	931,000
1914	,,	14,076,000	,,	11,859,000
1921	,,	40,004,000	,,	36,708,000

Iron Mining: During recent years the company has begun to work the Iron deposits at Anshan, situated south of Mukden. The deposits are large in extent, but the ore is rather poor in quality. In consequence thereof the proposition has thus far not been profitable, as is shown by last year's figures, which resulted in:

Yen 3,606,000 receipts against *Yen 6,480,000* outlay.

Electricity: The company maintains electricity works at Dairen, Mukden, Changchun and Antung, and is extending its activities to Kaiyuan, Tiehling, etc. The large electric works at Fushun are operated on account of the coal mines there. Apart from supplying electric light, the company extends its activity to running tramways, notably at Dairen and suburbs.

The electricity stations operated by the company in South Manchuria have a capacity of 16,000 Kilowatts, apart from those at Fushun, which alone have a generating capacity of 30,000 Kilowatts.

Figures in connection with this enterprise are as follows:

		Receipts		*Expenditures*
1907	Yen	65,000	Yen	101,000
1914	,,	1,100,000	,,	694,000
1921	,,	4,300,000	,,	3,484,000

Gas Works: The company began to erect gas works in 1910, the largest of which is situated at Dairen. About the progress of this industry the following figures give testimony;

	Receipts	Expenditure
1910.....	Yen 60,000	Yen 47,000
1914.....	„ 203,000	„ 115,000
1921.....	„ 827,000	„ 537,000

Hotels: In order to cope with the rapidly increasing passenger traffic, especially by the Trans-Siberian route, the Japanese Government caused the company to erect modern hotels, which operate under the style of "Yamato Hotel." They are situated at Dairen, Mukden, Changchun, Hoshigaura and Port Arthur. These hotels are operated for the convenience of passengers and certainly are a splendid advertisement for the company, though a costly one, as shown by the following figures relating to the past year:

Income amounted to..... *Yen 1,085,000*

Which the expenditure was..... *Yen 1,305,000*

Management of Railway Area: In all the principle stations the company administrates the railway area, which means that it builds roads and drains, provides the necessary arrangements for education, public works and hygienic welfare and collects house taxes. The company builds also houses in the railway area, constructs waterworks, provides schools, markets and lays out parks. The company also erects hospitals in the principle places, and these are conducted in an exemplary manner and supplied with the most modern appliances. The number of patients treated in the South Manchuria Railway Company's hospitals each year exceeds 1 million in number, and the outlay is more than 1 million Yen, while the receipts are only about Yen 800,000.00.

The company also maintains experimental nursery farms at about a dozen different stations along the railway line for the growing of trees, vegetables, flowering plants and pasture. These agricultural stations are destined to become very important.

Apart from the public works just described there are various Laboratories under the management of the company, amongst which notably the Central Laboratory and the Geological Laboratory. The former attends to experiments with Tussah silk (spinning, weaving and dyeing), with modern bean milling, brewing, ceramic works, chemistry, etc. Studies are made not only from the scientific point of view, but principally with the idea of utilizing the results for commercial purposes.

The geological laboratory is intended mainly for the investigation and analysis of soil and minerals in Manchuria and Mongolia and for producing geological maps and tables relating to those regions.

Having discussed the various enterprises in which the company is engaged, and touched on the amounts earned and expended thereon, it remains to complete the table of income and outlay of the remaining items for 1921, viz:

	Receipts	Expenditure
Local administration:	Y 3,954,000	Y10,386,000
Interest on debentures etc.:	„ 3,819,000	„ 13,268,000
Sundries:	„ 3,165,000	„ 2,650,000

The profit for the past year amounted to Yen 31,386.000
against 1907..... „ 2,016,000
„ 1914..... „ 7,541,000

The profit for 1921, inclusive of Yen 7,188,000 brought forward from the preceding term, was appropriated as follows:

10% Dividend to private shareholders	Yen 8,700,000
Dividend to the Government.....	„ 9,338,000
Debenture redemption fund.....	„ 7,000,000
Reserve funds.....	„ 6,569,000
Staff allowances and funds.....	„ 650,000
Carried forward to next term.....	„ 5,702,000

On 31st March 1922, according to its balance sheet, the South Manchuria Railway Co., had an authorized capital of:

Y 440,000,000
of which actually paid up..... „ 309,156,000
Besides, debentures issued totalled..... „ 145,000,000
And reserves were..... „ 46,343,000

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The undertone of the market during the past week has been a shade on the easy side, due to the continuance of favourable crop advices from the major portion of the cotton belt. However, along the Valley and in the Honan, Shansi. Shensi and Shasi Provinces, the crops do not share a similar encouraging report for reasons already stated in our previous circulars. The latest advices from India are encouraging. As a matter of fact, as conditions are

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A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

at present, a normal crop is sooked forward to. The Department of Agriculture report that the growing crop of the United States are at 70.8%=11,449,000 bales.

The spot situation continues exceptionally quiet. In fact, quieter than we have ever known it to be for some years past. Mills, which have heretofore bought cotton in quantities during July and August for Fall positions, are now holding aloof for lower prices.

From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as to the ultimate course of prices, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on future weather developments and in our opinion holds out prospects for active markets.

Yarn:—The yarn market during the past week has been steady and prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked, some 8,000 to 9,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's, 12's, and 10's and over 7,000 bales direct booking with our Domestic Mills is recorded. From present indications a steady market is looked forward to for the near future, but we advise those who bought from local Mills recently at lower prices to add to their holdings as we believe purchases on these reactions will prove reasonably profitable in due course.

Liverpool, August 9, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....12.17 Pence
" " October.....11.51 "
" " January.....11.37 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 9, 1922.

New York Market:—October .....20.18 Cents
December .....20.18 "
January .....20.08 "
March.....20.12 "
May .....20.10 "
Spot .....20.45 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 9, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/Aug .....Rps. 540 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan..... " 335 " "
Fine Oomra, Sept ..... " 442 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December Jan.....Tls. 30.75
Shanghai Spot ..... " 32.00
Shanghai Nov/Dec..... " 29.50
M-ghned, Spot ..... " 32.00
Taichong November/December ..... " 30.00
Market:—*Steady.*

New Books and Publications

China's Place in the Sun, by Stanley High. New York: The Macmillan Co: 1922.

STARTING out with the conviction that within the next hundred years China will assume the leadership of the nations of Asia, the author of *China's Place in the Sun* pleads that present dealings with China shall cause it to enter the comity of nations in an attitude of hearty cooperation rather than with the belief it must fight its way to its own.

With his mind set ahead a century, the author looks back upon China's developments of today and the last twenty years, and lends to them in writing that glamor of the heroic which history gives to events by leaving out the pettiness and minor set-backs of a great human struggle for a definite goal. The spirit of tolerance is breathed throughout the volume, thus making it a work worth reading by foreigners who, disgusted by the annoyances of dealings with coolies and by the detriment to progress brought about by the turmoil of Chinese politics and the 'squeeze" system, lose sight of the fundamental changes going on in China and the potential strength of the nation for great good.

Containing copious citations from the *Weekly Review*, and from the writings of Julean H. Arnold, Thomas F. Millard, and other authorities on Chinese affairs, the book proves particularly profitable reading to newcomers to China, because it affords a vivid idea of important events which have transpired in China in the past few years. It should also prove an inspiration to travel and business dealings on the part of readers in America. The introduction to the book written by Paul S. Reinsch would almost make the volume worth while if it contained nothing else.

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Shanghai Tientsin

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Returns of the Shanghai Customs

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S.S. Shidzuoka Maru, from U.S.A., June 22.

Sheetings:

Grey, 11 lb.	Pcs.	7,000
Zinc, in slabs	Pls.	420
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,620

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	656,208

S. S. Shunko Maru, June 29.

To San Francisco.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	84

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	236

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	56.13
Tea Black, Hankow	,,	16
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	225
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	459
Antimony, Crude	,,	1,008
Bristles	,,	289
Camphor	,,	368
Cotton Yarn Waste	,,	289
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	102
Feathers, Duck	,,	92
Feathers, Goose	,,	151
Oil, Wood	,,	2,557
Rhubarb	,,	53
Wool, Sheep's	,,	646
Carpets	Pcs	34
Hats, Rush	,,	278,400
Skins, Deer	,,	7,712
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	129,227

S. S. West Keats, June 30.

To Portland.

Tea, Black Shanghai	Pls.	25

S. S. Arabia Maru, from U. S. A., June 22.

Timber:

Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	216.301
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	13,290

S.S. President Cleveland, from U.S.A., June 23

Asphaltum	Pls.	1,281
Bleaching Powder	,,	127
Canned Asparagus	Pls.	60
Canned Fruits	,,	95
Cheese	,,	12
Coffee Beans	,,	23
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 200	,,	718
Ink, Printing	,,	96
Leather, Calf	,,	7
Leather, Sole	,,	109
Milk, Evaporated	,,	458
Oranges, Fresh	,,	389
Paper, Cardboard	,,	4,096
Raisins	,,	282
Sugar, Refined	,,	45
Varnish	,,	15
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	93,150
Typewriters	,,	9
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	253,745

S. S. China, from U. S. A., June 24.

Butter	Pls.	82
Canned Asparagus	,,	87
Canned Fruits	,,	30
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Leather, Sole	,,	291
Milk, Evaporated	,,	389
Oranges, Fresh	,,	273
Raisins	,,	19
Sugar, Refined	,,	45
Sugar, Cube	,,	105
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	96,150
Chocolate	Lb.	960
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	41,053

S. S. Harold Dollar, July 7.

To San Francisco.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	3,192

To New York.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	20,000
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	37

S.S. William Penn, from U.S.A., June 26.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	900
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	1
Brass Tacks	,,	1
Iron Beams	,,	634
Iron Nails	,,	6,893
Iron Nuts	,,	263
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	698
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	675
Glucose	Pls.	269
Ink, Printing	,,	33
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Soda, Peroxide of	,,	8
Starch	,,	354
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,679
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,652
Clocks	Pcs.	78
Machines: Calculating	,,	10
Typewriters	,,	39
Cigarettes	Mille	68,550
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	14,152

S. S. Empress of Japan, July 1.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	42

To Chicago.

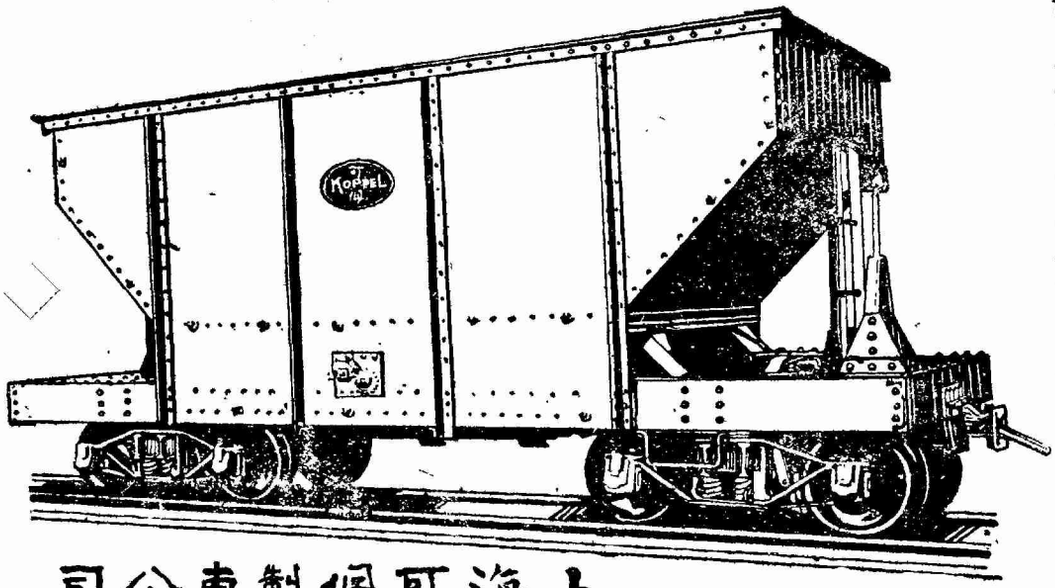
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9.90
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	165
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	376

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	,,	10.06

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 182	,,	181 26
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 85	,,	99.02
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	19.76
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 10	,,	10.05
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	20.45
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	15.38
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	44
Chinaware, Fine	,,	70
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	2,000
Skins, Kid	,,	1,915
Skins, Lamb	,,	7,019
Skins, Marmot	,,	2,473
Skins, Raccoon	,,	3,342
Skins, Wolf	,,	73



上海可佩製車公司

Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

21-497

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Burton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug. 10, 1922, Cause No. 1703, U. S. v. Moore; trial; District Attorney for prosecution; Schuhl for defense; testimony taken of witnesses Mr. and Mrs. Alford and Swinehart for the prosecution and Fong Gi Ziang for the defense.

" 14, " " " 1703, U. S. v. Moore; testimony taken of Keramotis and Mrs. Tegetmeier for the defense.

" 14, " " " 977, In re George R. Loehr's Will; on petition for closing of administration.

" 14 " " " 989, Axel Raab v. The American Barque "Chin Pu"; on petition of Axel Raab.

" 14, " " " 1054, In re William A. Reimert's Will; on petition for closing order.

" 14, " " " 1840, Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock & Produce Exchange, Inc.; on application for appointment of Receiver.

" 14, " " " , Consular Court Estate, E. T. B. Larson; on application for closing order.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

Aug. 8, 1922, Cause No. 1789, Kwang Fah Electrical Co. v. Finkelstein; testimony taken of Cfen Cfin Fah, Arnold, Foong Yung Shing and Chrenoff.

" 12, " " " 1833, U. S. v. Saydah; plea of guilty.

" 12, " " " 1482, Eisler v. Shanghai Taxicab Co.; motion argued.

" 12, " " " 1824, U. S. v. Clayton; cause continued.

FLEMING v. UNITED STATES.

II AT NISI PRIUS.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

(*Cause No. 1442; decided July 28, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **Courts:** CONTEMPT: THE POWER to punish for contempt is inherent in all courts of general jurisdiction.
2. ID: ID. The filing and reading in open court of a scandalous and insulting affidavit reflecting upon the court and its officials as well as upon members of the bar, constitutes direct contempt committed in its presence.
3. ID.: ID: PROCEDURE. Such contempt may and should be punished summarily without the filing of a formal complaint or the reception of evidence.
4. ID.: ID. PUNISHMENT. "Any court of the United States" is empowered to punish contempt by imprisonment "at its discretion".
5. ID.: ID.: A motion to reduce a sentence for contempt, not alleged to be excessive except as it exceeds a consul's jurisdiction, must be overruled, especially where the contemnor suggests no intention to purge himself of the contempt.
6. ID.: ID.: BAIL. While a contemnor is not entitled to bail as of right, it is allowed in this case in order to enable the proceeding to be reviewed in the appellate court.

H. D. Rodger, Esq. Special U. S. Attorney, for the Government.
W. S. Fleming, *Pro se.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

At the opening of its session on this 28th day of July 1921, the court directed its clerk to read the information in Cause No. 1431, United States vs. William S. Fleming, the respondent having been committed to this court after a preliminary hearing and being present pursuant to notice. Before the clerk could start to read, the respondent attempted to file a motion and affidavit purporting to be for a change of venue but not mentioning the venue (*i. e.* the *place* of trial) at all, nor asking for its change. On being cautioned he waited until the information had been read and then, without answering the question what his plea was, he first filed with the clerk, and then read in open court, the said motion and affidavit.

After the respondent had finished reading the affidavit, the Special U. S. Attorney, in charge of the case of United States v. Fleming, called the court's attention to its false and scandalous character and asked that respondent be punished for contempt. The court then directed the respondent to show cause why he should not be so punished. The latter, speaking for a time, stated that he had prepared a brief on the question but had left it at his office and the court waited while respondent's partner went for the brief. From it respondent argued, mostly on other questions than that of his contempt, but he was permitted to speak as long as he desired.

We shall not befoul these pages by quoting the offending affidavit. Suffice to say, it is a tissue of falsehoods from first to last and its contents are the most scandalous and insulting which we have ever known to be presented to any court. It relates in no way to the question of a change of venue

Aug. 12, 1922, Cause No. 1816, Ho Loh San v. Standard Products Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff, Yo Han Ching, and Perkins.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug. 10, 1922, Cause No. 1703, U. S. v. Moore; continued for further hearing at request of District Attorney.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1703, U. S. v. Moore; continued for further hearing at request of defendant's counsel.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 977, In re George R. Loehr's Will; closing order.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 989, Axel Raab v. The American Barque "Chin Pu"; decree for payment of Master's wages.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1054, In re William A. Reimert's Will; closing order.

,, 15, Consular Court Estate, E. T. B. Larson; conditional order authorizing closing of administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 11, 1922, Cause No. 1789, Kweng Fah Electrical Co. v. Finkelstein; judgment for defendant.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1833, U. S. v. Saydah; fined costs of proceeding.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1816, Ho Loh San v. Standard Products Co.; decision reserved.

Assignments for Hearing:

August 21, 1922, 9:30 a.m.; Cause No. 1703, U.S. v. Moore.

,, 21, 1922, 3:00 p.m.; Cause No. 1578, Samuel Martin & Co. v. Andrews and George; on motion for default.

,, 21, 1922, 3:30 p.m.; Cause No. 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; on the merits.

,, 21, 1922, 3:00 p.m.; Cause No. 1482, Eisler v. Shanghai Taxicab Co.

,, 21, 1922, 3:00 p.m.; Cause No. 1779, Dodge & Seymour v. Janes, Receiver.

Septen ber 5, 1922, 9:30 a.m.; Cause No. 1803, Stotler v. Andersen Meyer Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 8, 1922, Cause No. 1681; U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; final commitment issued.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1684; Dao Yuen v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; order.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1622; In re adoption of Levonchuk minors; decree.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1351; Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Greenstar Steamship Corporation; stipulation.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1355; Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.; stipulation

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1836; Dow Chung Fou v. Scott; marshal's return of summons.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1838; Zamanoff v. Hannigs; petition; summons issued.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1578; Martin & Co. v. Andrews & George; motion.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 699; In re Estate of John A. Bell, deceased; notice of motion.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 753; In re Estate of Amy Bell, deceased; notice of motion.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1482; Eisler v. Shanghai Taxicab Co.; motions.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1779; Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Harry Janes, Receiver et al.; motion.

and consists of nothing more than an attack on the officials of this Court and certain members of the Bar. It recites at its close "that the facts hereinbefore set forth are alleged on information and belief" and thruout the body of it respondent repeatedly introduces his assertions with the phrase "I am informed" etc. Indeed many of his statements relate to matters of which the respondent could not possibly have any personal knowledge as the events with which they are concerned occurred during his absence from the country as the affidavit shows. He mentions e. g. several pretended interviews, during his absence, of his partners. Yet he offers no corroboration from them, one of whom sat beside him while he read his affidavit. He assumes to describe in detail occurrences at a meeting of the Bar Association which he did not attend and yet he presents not a single statement from anyone who did. He gives no ground for his alleged belief nor hints at the name of an informant nor presents any supporting statement sworn or otherwise. Such a production is of no greater evidential value than his unsworn statement and it is idle to call it "proof" of anything.

True the statute which respondent attempts to invoke here provides for but "one such affidavit" but that statute is applicable only to a court for which a circuit judge may designate, under Judicial Code, sec. 14, another than the regular judge and respondent was and is well aware that such a course is not possible in this court which is created by a special act and can be presided over only by one specially appointed thereto by the President. Besides if respondent's statements had been true, some one who knew them should have made the affidavit or at least have been referred to therein.

Aug. 11, 1922, Cause No. 1838; Zamanoff v. Hannigs; Marshal's return of summons.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1803; Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., answer.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1803; Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., replication; notice of motion.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1815; Chow Say Kee v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.; answer.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1341; In re Neville Craig's Will; application for leave to pay money.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1839; Burt v. Burt; petition; summons issued.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1840; Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock and Produce Exchange, Inc.; petition; summons issued; motion; affidavit; Marshal's return of summons.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1833; U. S. v. Saydah; order.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1841; In re application of T. K. Liu for admission to the Bar; petition; report and motion.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1839; Burt v. Burt; Marshal's return of summons.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1638; Chu v. Mesa & Co.; application.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1351; Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Greenstar Steamship Co.; deposition.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1355; Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Co.; deposition.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1842; Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Porter; petition for writ of mandamus.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1843; In re application of Leonard G. Husar for admission to the Bar; petition; testimonial.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1844; Roth v. Roth; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1845; U. S. v. Lampman; information; warrant issued.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1846; U. S. v. Sully; information; warrant issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12.30	15 25	17.15	17.45	19 35	23.30
Nansiang ... .. d.		7.28	7 45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0.02
Soochow ... d.		9.01		9 43	11.14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih .. ... d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20.36			2.38
Changchow .. d.	8.14	10 56		11 41	12.49	15 29		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang .. d.	9 30	11 52			13 38	16 36		17.38					—
Chinkiang d.	10 31	12.49			14 22	17.34		18.33					5 14
Nanking .. a.	12.30	14 21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7 20
Pukow .. d.					17.05								9 30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19 40
Tsinanfu ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6 00
Tientsin Central a.					18 05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d.					18.55								—
Peking ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking .. d.											10 15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13 35		—
Do d.										P.M.L.	14 00	P.M.L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14 10		9.14
Do d											14 20		10.00
Tsinanfu .. d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow .. a											14.30		16.15
Nanking .. d.					7 40		8 10	11 05			15.50	16 15	23.00
Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang .. d.					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow .. d.			7 10		10 59	12.00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Wusih .. .. d.		7 20	8.24		11.59	13.02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21.52	3 53
Soochow .. d.		8.25	9 41		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang .. d	8.15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18 40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8 42	11 00	12.05	13 30	14 55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16.45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	1 15
Kiangwan .. d.	7.10	8.40	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15.46	17.10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15.52	17 16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0.21	1 46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15.56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0 25	1 50

Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10.25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21.45	23 10	0.35
Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14.45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Kiangwan d	6 12	7.42	9 12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21.57	27 22	0.47
Woosung Forts a	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 00	12 25	13.50	15.15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.23*	*15.45*	*18.0*	*19 20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.38*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19 38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17 42	.	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	.	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	.	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16 56	---	..	22.17
Changau.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	-	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	.	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou .....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2*
Changau.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehzah .....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai .....d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang .....d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19 00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ....d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei .....d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North....a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Kenzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Kenzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14 06	16.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10 47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.01	0.02
Konzenchiao .. arr	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.